



## 17<sup>th</sup> SUMMER ACADEMY ON OSCE



ASPR - Peace Castle Schlaining/Austria,  
9 - 21 June 2013  
Under The Auspices of the OSCE

# REPORT

PEACE CASTLE SCHLAINING, July 2013

## **ORGANISED BY**

Austrian Study Centre for Peace and Conflict Resolution, Stadtschlaining  
The Diplomatic Academy, Vienna

## **PROJECT TEAM**

Academy Director & Moderator: Arie Bloed  
Co-Director: Walter Kemp  
Co-Director & Coordinator: Ursula Gamauf-Eberhardt  
Administrative Assistant: Claudia Hofer  
Accountant: Martina Tader

## **RAPPORTEUR**

Mikhael Vinogradov

Author's note: The opinions and views expressed herein are the result of critical, thought-provoking group discussion and should not be credited to any single participant or presenter.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>METHODOLOGY</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>EVALUATION</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>SESSION REPORTS</b>	<b>12</b>

**Security and Cooperation in the OSCE Area: Conflicts and New Dividing Lines**

**Basic Principles of Security and Cooperation: 1975 – 2010**

**Workshop I: Communication and Interaction in Multinational Teams**

**The OSCE's Organization: Basic Features**

**The OSCE's Organization: Institutional Structures and Budget**

**The Security Dimension of the OSCE: Political-Military Issues**

**The Security Dimension of the OSCE: Policing Issues**

**Transnational Threats (TNT)**

**Workshop II: Various OSCE Issues**

**Welcome and Introduction to the Permanent Council**

**Words of Welcome (Secretary General of the OSCE)**

**Visit to the Permanent Council of the OSCE**

**Welcoming Word**

**Economic and Environmental Dimension of the OSCE**

**Introduction, Concepts and General Issues of Long Term Missions**

**Long term Missions: Lesson Learned**

**Special Event on Freedom of the Media**

**Workshop III: Mediation, Negotiation, and Diplomacy**

**The Human Dimension of the OSCE: Standard Setting and Monitoring**

**Minority Rights and Minority Issues within the OSCE**

**Workshop IV: Practical Exercise - Regional Aspects of the OSCE Work**

**Monitoring Mechanisms in the Human Dimension (incl. HCNM)**

**Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights – ODIHR / Election Observation**

**OSCE-related Communication**

**Panel Discussion: “The Challenges of the OSCE Chairmanship”**

**Workshop V: Crisis Management in the OSCE**

**Workshop VI: Simulation of an OSCE Event**

**Making (better) Use of the OSCE (interactive Q&A session)**

**The future Role of the OSCE**

## **APPENDICES**

**55**

**Appendix 1: Programme**

**Appendix 2: List of Participants**

**Appendix 3: List of Resource Persons**

### **IMPORTANT REMARK BY THE ORGANISERS**

This Report includes information regarding the main subjects covered by the course, provided by lecturers and participants as well as additional information given to the participants before the course in form of a reader and during the course as handouts. It does not only refer to the contributions of resource persons, and time constraints related to the production of the report made it impossible to seek an agreement with them on the information given in the report.

Whereas the ASPR is greatly indebted to all resource persons who helped to facilitate the course and gives their names as references throughout the paper, the editor alone takes the responsibility for the contents of this document.

Please keep that in mind when reading the report – thank you for your understanding!

The ASPR Summer Academy Team

## Introduction

The 17th Summer Academy on the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe took place 9 - 21 June 2013 at the Austrian Study Center for Peace and Conflict Resolution in the Peace Castle Schlaining, Stadtschlaining, Austria. The program, which began in 1997, is held under the auspices of the OSCE and is organized in cooperation with the OSCE and the Diplomatic Academy, Vienna.

The aim of the Summer Academy on OSCE is to strengthen the participants' understanding of the organization by improving their knowledge of the history, structures, functions, values, and current activities of the OSCE. The two-week program also gives participants an opportunity to develop their thoughts as to the future of the organization, including ways it could be reformed or altered in order to engage new security challenges.

Twenty-three participants from fourteen countries attended the 17th Summer Academy on OSCE. The group was comprised of diplomats who work with the OSCE in their respective Ministries of Foreign Affairs, staff from OSCE field presences, students, and individuals with experience working for other international organizations.

The speakers invited by the Summer Academy were mainly experts from the OSCE, as well as diplomats and scholars with a deep knowledge of the organization's history, functions, field missions, and strengths and weaknesses. The participants of the Summer Academy were invited to share their personal experience of working in or with the OSCE in the form of brief presentations.

Arie Bloed, currently senior consultant for international organizations such as the OSCE, UN and EU, and since many years Academy Director, was also the programme-moderator. Giving himself several lectures, he provided the participants with inspiring insights into the OSCE and its work, challenging them with critical thoughts, and invited them to think about the Organization in a very interactive way.

Walter Kemp, Director for Europe and Central Asia at the International Peace Institute (IPI) – Office Vienna, was Co-Director. He enriched the Academy with his vast experience in working for the HCNM, the OSCE as well as UNODC which he shared with participants during some of the modules he presented.

Ursula Gamauf-Eberhardt, also Co-Director, is planning and directing various international peace-building programmes aiming at the preparation of international civilian experts for peace-building activities in crisis regions. Within the Peace Castle Schlaining she is responsible for international projects for the OSCE, the EU, and the UN as well as for Austrian peace education programmes.

The 2013 Summer Academy was indeed placed under the concept of peace. Participants from regions or countries which in "real life" do not share good or any relations at all used the secure forum of the Academy to exchange thoughts, discuss problems and therewith lose prejudices and fears that used to be part of their life.

Mr. Mikhael Vinogradov, Summer Academy participant and student of the Diplomatic Academy in Vienna, compiled this report. The production deadline for this report did not allow for review of the draft by the lecturers. Therefore, the responsibility for its contents rests with the Austrian Study Center for Peace and Conflict Resolution.

## **Methodology**

The curriculum of the Summer Academy comprised a combination of lectures, working groups, reading sessions, workshops, case studies and on-site observation of formal OSCE proceedings.

Lectures were divided into topics and strictly delimited within the day, often following the pattern of two theoretical lectures in the morning and one workshop in the afternoon. Lectures and workshops provided the basis to acquire an extensive knowledge in the three dimensions of the OSCE as well as in other relevant areas related to the OSCE, such as Freedom of the Media, High Commissioner on National Minorities, Office for Democratic institutions and Human Rights, etc. Long-term missions, structures and relations with IO's and NGO's were also part of the resource.

Theoretical knowledge was then applied within small working groups, mostly during workshops that gave participants the opportunity to elaborate more thoroughly on OSCE related issues and to apply practical skills on negotiations and team-work. Simulation exercises dealing with interaction of multinational teams in conflict transformation situations were employed to highlight the importance and limits of communication skills, and to promote intercultural understanding among the participants.

In order the participants to be best prepared for the lectures, they were given a comprehensive reader comprising of all relevant material as to familiarize oneself more closely with OSCE's work and OSCE related issues.

Evaluation of the content, structure, methodology, and usefulness of the programme was carried out at the end of the programme. At the conclusion of the Summer Academy, participants engaged in an overall assessment of the programme; they discussed their impressions and offered recommendations for possible improvements.

## **Evaluation**

On the first day the programme organisers distributed an anonymous questionnaire which participants filled in during the two weeks Summer Academy. Participants were asked to assess the individual daily sessions, each of the two weeks, and the overall programme, as well as to provide suggestions for improvement. The organisers made a point of seeking input from the participants by offering thoughtful, provocative remarks and encouraging comments.

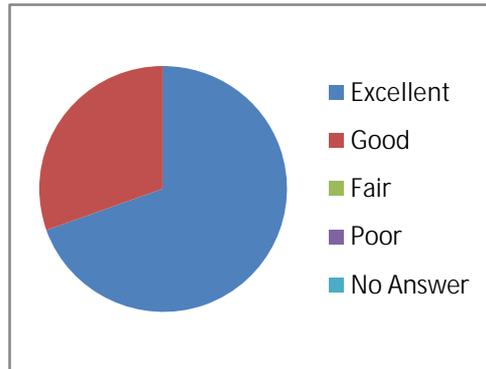
At the end of the second week, an oral evaluation session was conducted. Participants discussed their personal course evaluation, assessing the overall course with special regard to organisation and facilities. The ASPR Programme Director Ursula Gamauf-Eberhardt facilitated the discussion on the evaluation. The fact that Ms. Gamauf-Eberhardt was not present during the Academy's session should enable participants to speak out freely and honestly.

The overall evaluation of the programme derived from the questionnaires can be illustrated in pie charts as follows:

## OVERALL EVALUATION OF THE PROGRAMME

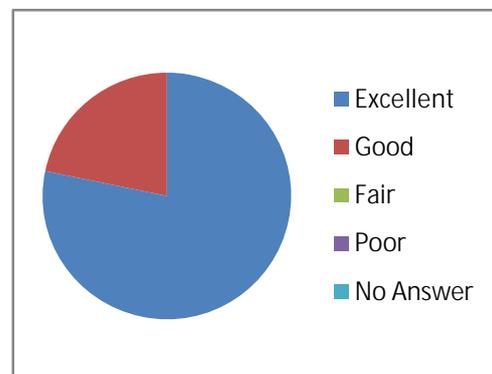
### 2.1 Usefulness for my professional development

Excellent	16
Good	7
Fair	0
Poor	0
No Answer	0



### 2.1 Usefulness for my personal development

Excellent	18
Good	5
Fair	0
Poor	0
No Answer	0



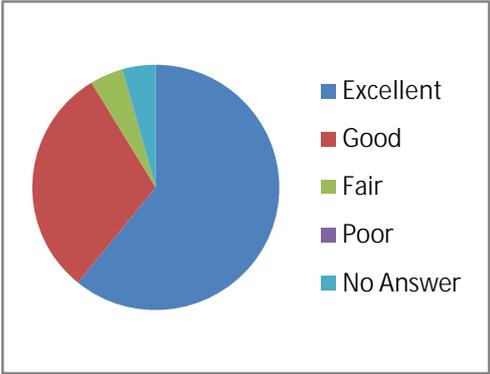
### 2.2 Basic Structure of the programme (composition of the programme in two weekly modules)

Excellent	15
Good	7
Fair	1
Poor	0
No Answer	0



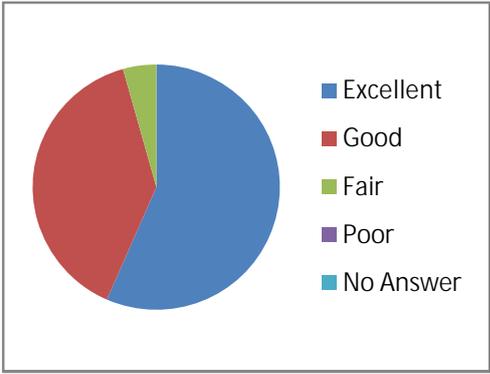
**2.3 Methodology of the programme (mix of lectures, working groups, exercises)**

Excellent	14
Good	7
Fair	1
Poor	0
No Answer	1



**2.4 Reader**

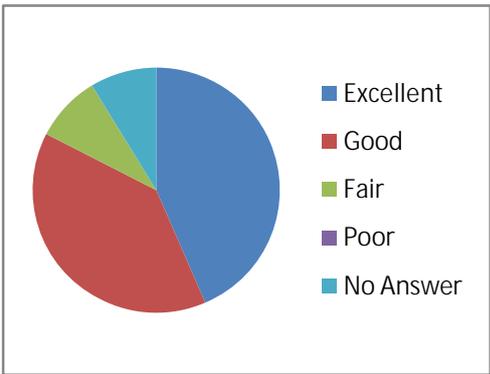
Excellent	13
Good	9
Fair	1
Poor	0
No Answer	0



**2.5 Facilities**

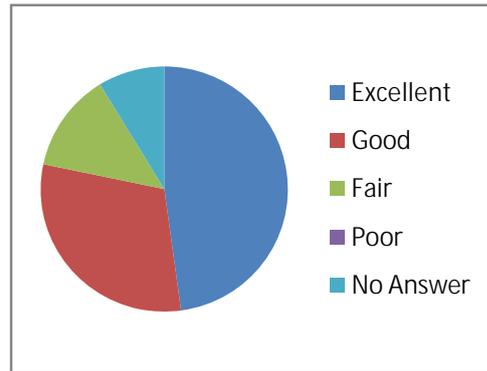
**- Hotel Burg Schlaining**

Excellent	10
Good	9
Fair	2
Poor	0
No Answer	2



**- Seminar Rooms**

Excellent	11
Good	7
Fair	3
Poor	0
No Answer	2



**- Library**

Excellent	9
Good	9
Fair	2
Poor	0
No Answer	3



**2.6 Staff of the ASPR**

Excellent	16
Good	5
Fair	1
Poor	0
No Answer	1



## 2.7 Staff of hotel (helpfulness, efficiency, etc.)

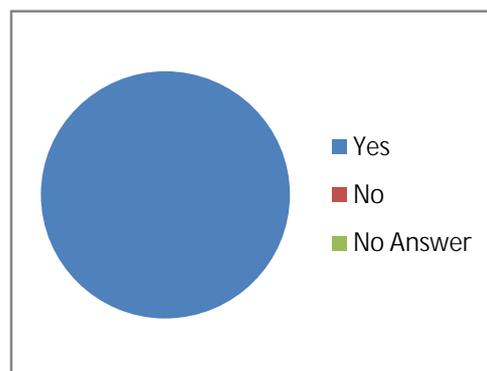
Excellent	13
Good	9
Fair	0
Poor	0
No Answer	1



## 3. Future Development of the Programme

### 3.1 Would you recommend the programme to colleagues?

Yes	23
No	0
No Answer	0



Participants tended to feel that the Academy had achieved its objective of expanding and deepening knowledge about the OSCE. Participants left the Academy with a better understanding of the purpose and future role of the OSCE, as well as of its various distinct activities, enhancing their knowledge about the OSCE as well as the OSCE participating states and providing training in working more effectively within the OSCE diplomatic and OSCE-NGO milieus. In this respect, the range of input from speakers, the experience of Arie Bloed, who directed the Academy and enhanced the critical dialogue between resource persons and participants, and the multinational and diverse occupational backgrounds of the participants proved beneficial.

From the written and the oral evaluation the following points can be raised:

Overall, the methodology and the content of the programme were evaluated very positively (“Excellent” and “Good”). Participants found the focus upon different topics to be positive, though some desired greater attention to one or another specific issue depending on their personal background – as this is always the case due to different backgrounds. Participants stated that in general a proper balance had been reached between providing an overview in a lecture and deepening the knowledge in working groups. A greater practical involvement of participants as recommended in earlier evaluations proved being effective. Participants stated that interactive sessions and exercises helped them improving their communication skills within a multicultural, international setting and provided them with crucial insights and a better understanding of other OSCE participating states. The mix of methods in communicating the content was assessed as effective, interesting and challenging.

Participants considered the excursion to the OSCE Permanent Council in Vienna as very useful (*“It’s good to use the opportunity to see both the PC meeting and our fellow-mates in the delegations or the secretariat.”* And *“We had the possibility to see how the OSCE really works!”*), interesting and for some of them even exciting since they had the chance to meet their delegations.

Most participants praised the selection of speakers for the two-week programme. The involvement of current and former high-ranking OSCE officials, sharing not only their knowledge and vast experience but also their specific insights in the OSCE, was considered particularly valuable. The fact that the Secretary General – Ambassador Lamberto Zannier – and the Irish Chairmanship – in person of Eoin O’leary, Head of the Permanent Mission – came to welcome the participants in the Hofburg was a clear highlight of the visit!

Participants also welcomed that the Academy Director made himself readily available throughout the two weeks, and that some resource persons were able to continue discussion with them outside the seminar room. This greatly enhanced the overall learning experience.

Basically, participants were satisfied with the reader and additional reading materials. Following earlier recommendations the amount of articles was reduced, concentrating only on the most important ones, which made it possible for participants to read most of the recommended articles.

Apart from getting an extensive knowledge about the OSCE, its structure, functioning etc. the Academy was appreciated as being an opportunity to communicate with colleagues from other OSCE offices in an intercultural atmosphere.

Also the venue was assessed positively, being a perfect location for a great learning experience and for socializing.

Overall, participants felt warmly welcomed and appreciated the friendly professionalism, helpfulness and efficiency of the staff of Hotel Burg Schlaining and the ASPR.

**Monday, 10 June, 09:00-10:30**

## **Security and Cooperation in the OSCE Area: Conflicts and New Dividing-Lines**

### **MARCEL PESKO**

In what was his first speech addressed to the Summer Academy Marcel Peško spoke about the new and old challenges the OSCE faces. He asserted that the new dividing lines are almost the same as the old ones which divided NATO member states from the member states of the Warsaw Pact. As the world has become more complex in terms of the kinds of threats we are facing, it is difficult for the OSCE to respond quickly to the new emerging changes. Mr. Peško reiterated the need for a strong political will of the participating states which should also translates into strong enforcement mechanisms.

Since its founding the OSCE tries to reflect the complexities of its mission and strives to achieve a balance between the principles and dimensions of its work. The OSCE is an inspirational tool and as such it has created a platform for transparency measures as well as a platform for cooperation. The transition processes of the late 1980s and early 1990s led to the 1992 Helsinki meeting which provided the framework for the institutionalization of the organization. The first seat of the OSCE was in Prague at a time when leaders did not anticipate NATO and EEC to expand.

When changes in the post-Soviet area and former Yugoslavia took place, the OSCE was seen as a platform for diffusion. The Conflict Prevention Centre was set up in 1990 as an institution. This was also when the notion of field missions came into existence. Initially, these were known as conflict resolution missions. In the early 1990s the OSCE tried to help the newly independent states to reintegrate to the new transformation. Sometimes it turns out for the best and Croatia is a case in point as it joins the EU this year.

The OSCE mirrors the willingness of the participating states. The CSE Budapest Summit in 1994 saw transformation as a process of reorganization. The High Commissioner on National Minorities was created to address minority issues in the light of security. In 1996 the Representative of Freedom of Media was established. Its mandate responds and deals with media-related issues.

The Istanbul Summit in November 1999 is acknowledged as a landmark date in the OSCE's history, as the Charter for European Security was adopted. The organization started then to change its platform of cooperative security to incorporate new threats, such as transnational threats, which appeared on the horizon. In addition, issues related to cross-border migration and drug trafficking which do not have an interstate dimension, came on the agenda. The OSCE has partnered with organizations such as the EU, CoE, NATO and the UN, to effectively address these multi-dimensional challenges to security.

In 2008, as the conflict between Abkhazia and South Ossetia culminated, the OSCE was forced to close its, at that time, biggest field mission in Georgia. On one hand, many still think that this mission was an effective one. The field mission engaged in conflict prevention monitoring and capacity building. This included: building confidence between and within the nations; inter alia standardization of border; police reforms; education, support with the extra-budgetary projects. On the other hand, the mission failed to address minority issues. There was a difficult political environment. The mission was not able to provide an early warning system. Therefore overall, the mission was both a success and failure. However, the question of returning the mission is one which depends on the political will of the participating

States. Success is conditional. The OSCE does not have the legal capacity to own troops; but it has a very broad mandate. When in 1992 the conflict in Abkhazia appeared, the key question was: should the OSCE address questions immediately without consulting the 57 Member States? The Permanent Council, which meets weekly in Vienna, provides the platform where participating States discuss topics like this and other related security issues. It is important to understand, that rather than being a solution for everything, the OSCE provides a platform for mitigation.

Furthermore, discussions on cyber security require new security dimensions. To this extent confidence building is very important. Currently the following projects are on the agenda: the water project in Georgia and South Ossetia potable and irrigation water and the elections in Kosovo. The High Commissioner on National Minorities in the 2010 Astana Summit highlighted the lack of an implementation plan. The OSCE Member States have different conceptual approaches to security. The Helsinki +40 process created the following dimensions.

The concept of Helsinki +40 was created, which means comprehensiveness, inclusiveness, dialogue and institutions. Those are the principles of the 2015 anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act. 2015 is seen as a milestone, including not only by governments, but also by NGOs and academics. The Corfu-Process means re-establishing through an open debate. There are not very high expectations. Still, the parties are keeping the notion of cooperation and cooperativeness. Security is not a part of bilateral relations. It is about the transformation within the participating states.

The OSCEs strategic division is on youth. The Bishkek Academy and the Dushanbe College attempt to bring the organization closer to youth. We need to achieve strategic development. The more problems, the more OSCE is needed. Political leaders are not engaged much, they are driven by national interest and next votes. It is a paradox. It is not only black and white. A big achievement would be to prevent another conflict, but OSCE can do more, than the participating states want the organization to do.

**Monday, 10 June, 11:00-12:30**

**Basic Principles of Security and Cooperation: 1975-2010**

**ARIE BLOED**

**Director of the Summer Academy on OSCE**

Questions pertaining to the legal status of the OSCE are important. Unlike other partner organizations such as the NATO, the OSCE does not even have a treaty. Can the OSCE, therefore, be called an organization, when its decisions are not legally binding even though its consensus rule means that states cannot disregard a decision once it has been taken? The OSCE (CSCE) was created at a time when there was a confrontation between communism and capitalism. After the Second World War there was no recognition of status quo between the new countries in Europe. At that time military, political and human security issues were on the agenda. The Helsinki Final Act was adopted in 1975. Especially for western countries, Helsinki Final Act symbolized the first act in which the principles of human rights were recognized at an international level. The OSCE served as a conference and was the place where countries could go to discuss current issues. The West criticized the East and vice versa. At this time the Helsinki Process was just getting together and talking about issues related to security.

In the mid- 1980s Gorbachev became the new leader of the USSR and introduced a series of reforms. His policies of Glasnost and Perestroika strengthened Soviet foreign relations. From 1986-1989 the Vienna Meeting agreements were signed. Appropriate mechanism for holding countries accountable for human rights violations were set in place. The CSCE was an old "Cold War Club". With the fall of the Berlin Wall the Cold War was gone and the communism disappeared, In 1995 CSCE turned to the OSCE.

With the fall of the Iron Curtain new conflicts surfaced in the East. Examples are the conflict in Nagorny Karabakh and tensions of Hungarian minorities in Romania. Thus, organizations with a preventive war strategy were missing. In the 1990<sup>s</sup> institutional changes within the system of the OSCE meant that it was now a conflict prevention organization. The OSCE succeeded in transforming a confrontational political atmosphere into one of cooperation. Testaments to this achievement are the Conflict Prevention Centre and Office for Free Elections which were established for this purpose.

What was needed now were permanent structures. The OSCE tried to assist with the democratic transition of newly independent countries. From 2000 on Russia positioned itself strongly in the international area and asked to be treated equally. In major issues there was no agreement anymore, so OSCE was in a crisis. That resulted in Corfu Process. Russia raised questions about the balance. Corfu tried to find out new mechanisms. However, countries could not agree there either. Astana Summit in 2010 came up with 3 pages document, but also with no agreement on the action plan.

The OSCE has received a reputation of a talk-show. Helsinki +40 is supposed to change this perception. OSCE is a family, with brothers and sisters. The family, which is based on community of values, believe in pluriform parliamentary system, rule of law and democracy. Outcome of the Helsinki Final Act was that non-intervention principle in destructive. The reality is different from the book, it is a part of political game, a very serious conflict of interest.

The OSCE has several functions: standard setting and supervision; "stabilizing" function (conflict prevention, crisis management, post-conflict rehabilitation, arms control, CSBMs); assistance function (ODIHR, field missions, HCNM), "legitimizing" function (e.g. NATO, CIS), "coordinating" function (e.g. in EED and terrorism). Because of its principle of voluntary cooperation and consensus, the OSCE struggles to find a common denominator between its 57 Member States. However, when Member States find a common ground, these issues are quickly considered as being solved.

The OSCE ambitions are difficult to achieve with the limited resources at its disposal. In the previous year the OSCE was confronted with many critical questions with regard to its work: Are there double standards in the organization and its 57 participating states? Is the gap between theory and practice not too wide? How to universally validate the OSCE norms and standards?

**Monday, 10 June, 15:00-16:30; 17:00-18:30**

**Workshop 1: Communication and Interaction in Multinational Teams**

**MATANAT RAHIMOVA**

**Senior Training Officer, Department of Human Resources (DHR), OSCE Secretariat**

After a short introduction to the group, Ms Rahimova explained the difficulties and importance of cooperation in international teams. There are many field operations which take place in different regions. The staff is usually international and they must know beforehand whether they prefer to work in teams or individually. Team building trainings are aimed to help cultivate the necessary skills for working together. Nobody is born with good intercultural skills, in this respect the Summer Academy provides the perfect environment to practice these skills.

The Session then started with a definition of the teams. According to B. Domain "A team is a formal group made up of independent individuals who are responsible for the attainment of a goal". Similarly, S.R. Robbins sees a team as a group of people who "purposefully interact towards the achievement of particular goals and aims". It is interesting to see the difference between a team and a group. For instance, why is it necessary to have a group? As K. Blanchard said "None of us is as smart as all of us". The major function of the team is communication.

After the theoretical part, we were engaged in group work. The game was called "viking attack". The participants received cards with related, slightly related or not related information. The rule was to share the information on the cards without opening them to other participants. Each card had certain information about the battle of the vikings. The task was to determine the date, time and place the viking attack took place. The point of the game was to find out the communicative balance, so that each participant of the group receives an opportunity to share the information which he has on his card.

After the game we had a briefing, where we shared our views on the role of the leader (whether there was one, and the management style), the planning (what was the common-solving approach, agreement on procedures, adherence to the plan), organization (how the data was organized), communication (how participants listened to each other, how often did the info need to be repeated) and interdependence (how well did team members build on others' ideas). It was a nice exercise, because in real life, when one works on a project, we may have a task to organize people. Very often a person, who is supposed to lead, does not have the authority, so other people step in and it becomes chaotic. We need to listen to everyone. We learned different skills.

You should make sure that people understand what you mean. You could organize a flip chart, so that everyone has the same picture. Team should succeed. Regarding communication, everybody should have the same information in order to get the best. Participation and motivation are very often the driving forces of a team. It is important to know how to fit in and at which moment to play one's own cards. One should consider the cultural dimension and be aware how to work in a multicultural context.

In the second half of the session, diversity and cultural awareness within an international environment were explained. The objectives of the lecture were to identify one's values, beliefs and attitudes towards others, in order to improve one's intercultural communication skills. Our capacity to work as a team, meet mission's objectives and build relationships with

local communities and authorities is dependent on our skills and attitudes on understanding and adapting to new cultural settings. We need to be constantly aware of what our reaction and behaviour means. Culture means essentially difference. One needs to try to think about ones culture, values and behaviour.

The OSCE field presences and the OSCE Secretariat and institutions are complex with many players from different cultures and backgrounds. There is a need for coordination and cooperation between various agencies, organizations, NGOs with varying mandates and purposes. On a mission every action and behaviour will be observed and judged influencing people's perception of the OSCE and consequently our reputation and relationship with others. Our actions will continuously impact on the prevailing culture we are in. There are different definitions of culture. According to the Encyclopaedia Britannica, culture is "a behaviour peculiar to human beings, together with material objects, used as an integral part of this behaviour. Thus, culture includes language, ideas, beliefs, customs, codes, institutions, tools, techniques, works of art, rituals, and ceremonies, among other elements. The existence and use of culture depends upon an ability possessed by humans alone".

Every OSCE employee signs a Code of Conduct and is obliged to respect diversity and gender. In order to see it, there are indicators for respect for diversity and gender, such as when an employee works effectively with people from all backgrounds, treats all people with dignity and respect, shows respect for and understanding of diverse points of view and demonstrates this understanding in daily work and decision making, examines own biases and behaviour to avoid stereotypical responses, does not discriminate against any individuals or group.

Researchers found out that cultural clashes come in these 9 dimensions: relationships, time, communication, hierarchy, status attainment, space, group dependence, diversity receptivity, change tolerance. Relationships: the significance placed on completing a job versus devoting time to building relationships among business associates. There are cultures which prefer to build relationships (Italy) or to focus on procedures (Anglo-Saxons). Time: the degree to which a culture believes an individual can focus on one or more tasks, and the evaluation of the importance of personal relationships versus adherence to schedules. Anglo-Saxons say, "Time is money". For southern cultures it is embarrassing to come on time. Communication: the way people in a society communicate, including the use of non-verbal gestures. There are emotional people who hug and kiss, and there are more conservative people, so one should be careful with gestures and hands.

Hierarchy: the way individuals interact with one another within one organizational hierarchy. In some cultures hierarchy begins with the family, with parents and older children. In some cultures it is common to refer to the boss informally with a surname. Status attainment: the importance of personal achievement and accomplishment to an individual's overall sense of well-being. It is a question of how people treat the status. Sometimes the fame of parents continues to the children, so people give the same respect to the children as to the parents. Space: how individuals use space to define themselves, including spatial distances used when speaking and the amount of space needed for comfort in business and living environments. It means, how much space you need for yourself. Everyone maintains social space to work together. The more stranger, the more space is needed. Distance is important, e.g. in the relations between Japanese and Americans. Cultural preferences make a difference.

Group dependence: the importance of the individual via a vis the group in diverse social and business situations. Diversity receptivity: how roles, power and authority are associated with each gender as well as individuals of different races, religions, nationalities, etc. Change tolerance: group responses to change, the need for rules and the ability to take risks, also includes perception of how much control individuals have over their destiny. It means, how culture is flexible/ adapting to change, e.g. Warsaw was advanced before World War II, so people stayed comfortable with the fame in the past, nostalgia still existed and they could not change the mentality. There are countries living in the present, who enjoy living today. There are countries, e.g. Germany, living in the future, they would not be pleased to talk about the past. Not every culture is proud of the past.

On behaviour we make only assumptions, we know no values and beliefs. So, we need time to listen and understand. Very often we make judgments on what we see. Do we ask, what is behind it? Why does this person behave like this? Diversity is like an iceberg. There are things about us, that are observable, e.g. behaviour. Underlying our behaviour, are deeply-held beliefs, values and norms that inform our behaviour. Unless we recognize and understand our beliefs and values, we are apt to quick judgments about the others. Unless we recognize the beliefs and values others hold, we will simply react to their behaviour, making our own assumptions about the reason behind it, instead of interpreting their behaviour within the context of their cultural framework.

The intercultural mindset contains the basic understanding and attitude required for effective intercultural communication. Those include: recognizing one's own culture, identify cultural differences, motivation to pursue knowledge about cultural differences and inclination to treat others with respect, distinguish between harmful cultural stereotypes and cultural generalization. It is important not to be ethnocentric, namely not to evaluate other races and/or cultures by criteria specific to its own. In order to develop an intercultural skill set, one needs to emphasize with people from other cultures and to adapt behaviour in conscious and appropriate ways.

In the conclusion of the seminar we had an experiential exercise "Evacuation". Participants had to decide who to leave to die in the epicenter of the massacres. In communicating in a multicultural environment it is very important to be aware of the following: different perception of communication, different perception of time, formality and informality in communication, direct and indirect questions, different perception of "correct solution", saying "no", individual and collective decision making.

**Tuesday, 11 June, 09:00-10:30**

**The OSCE's Organization: Basic features.**

### **ARIE BLOED**

The lecture started with discussions of current news, especially the controversial situation with the new program called PRISM. . Where is the balance of security and human rights? What is the price to pay? There are no simple answers to these questions.

When the CSCE changed to the OSCE, many operational and institutional changes occurred. The confrontational approach was succeeded by cooperation. However, the Cold War origin is an important starting point for understanding the functioning of the OSCE.

In a view of the political process, it is notable that the OSCE is not a legal organization, but political. All the documents produced are political, not legal, so it is not legally binding. The

distinction between binding force and enforcement is important. A document is a political decision, so politically, but not legally binding. The difference between legally and politically binding decisions is that in legally binding decisions one can use legal procedures to settle disputes, while in the political binding decision such venues don't exist. However, in practice it is not so important whether it is politically or legally binding, because only very few disputes are solved by legal means. The message learned from the above mentioned is that there is practically not much difference between politically and legally binding decisions.

The OSCE adopts politically binding decisions. It means, we can have an agreement much faster, than in the case of legally binding decisions. The Copenhagen Summit established the "Constitution of a new Europe". The ongoing debate is whether to legalize the organization. It is still not clear whether legalization is essential and whether OSCE is a real International Organization in the legal sense. OSCE still remains a political institution, so the usual wording of the agreements is never "shall" (which would mean legally binding), but "will" (which means politically binding). It also has no 'member states', but only 'participating states'.

We talked about the OSCE as a dynamic process with institutional structure, such as budget, staff, locations, salaries, etc. As mentioned above OSCE is of a strict political nature. Flexibility of the OSCE means, that if there is a political will, participating states will find the way to achieve their purposes. In the past a narrow concept of security existed. That is something the OSCE has changed. Nowadays security is seen in broad terms. OSCE views infrastructure as the basis and guarantee for security. That is what is called a comprehensive security. The focus is made on three dimensions namely, human, economic and environmental. It is important to note, that all three dimensions are interlinked. There is not only hard security, but a range of other aspects such as, cross-dimensional activities for e.g. election observation, High Commissioner on National Minorities, missions, environmental and economic dimension, etc.

Another basic concept for OSCE's functioning is cooperative security. This concept is reflected in key features, such as decision-making, lack of sanctions and enforcement actions and "voluntary cooperation". It does not have the authority to tell other parties what to do. Emphasis is made on "soft" sector in a political-military dimension (Confidence and Security Building Measures, Code of Conduct 1994, conflict prevention, crisis management and peaceful settlement of disputes). In the concept of cooperative security no enforcement mechanisms are foreseen, only peacekeeping. OSCE is more of a conflict-prevention organization because if there is no proper management, there is a war. Thus, the aim of the OSCE is security.

The work of the OSCE is based on the concept of equality of all states. This concept is introduced through the principle of consensus, which is formulated as "absence of any objection". Consensus does not necessary means, that everyone is happy with the decision. The OSCE has also mechanism of consensus minus one (C-1) and consensus minus two (C-2), which can be implemented against participants who impede progress of the decision-making. So far C-1 has been used only once (against Yugoslavia) and C-2 has never been implemented. Mitigation of the consensus principle via activities of the Chairman-in-Office, High Commissioner on National Minorities, Representative on Freedom of Media and different missions is an important contribution to the work of the OSCE. Six working languages of the OSCE (English, French, German, Italian, Russian and Spanish) add to the feeling of being treated equally among others.

The 57 participating States represent a broad geographical scope, which lasts from Vancouver to Vladivostok. Partners for cooperation include Mediterranean, North African, Asian countries and Australia; enhance the geographical network of the OSCE. The question remains open, whether one really needs the OSCE in Middle East and Northern Africa. Having in mind the inter-state dimension of OSCE's work, one can be clear that standards are often of a "penetrating" nature going far beyond the traditional international law level, especially in the matters of election monitoring and assistance, standards on democracy and non-intervention principle.

Even though OSCE is of an intergovernmental nature, NGOs have a broad access to the work of OSCE. It is mainly confined to a human dimension. NGOs do not have a consultative status to the OSCE. The question of the impact of the NGOs work on the OSCE remains open. There are still questions causing discussions relating to the functioning of the OSCE. Is the lack of legally binding force really a problem? Is it necessary for the consensus principle to be abolished? Is enforcement action needed? Is the mandate in conformity with the powers?

**Tuesday, 11 June, 11:00-12:30**

### **The OSCE's Organization: Institutional Structures and Budget**

**ARIE BLOED**

The Council of Europe and the United Nations have a legal basis. The OSCE however, does not have a legally binding treaty. NATO is a collective security organization. OSCE is adherent to the principle of cooperative security, meaning voluntary and pursuing security through cooperation, building confidence, peaceful settlement of disputes and without any enforcement mechanisms.

Many participating states think that the consensus principle is not effective, for example in the Armenia-Azerbaijan conflict over Nagorny Karabakh. One state can block action against everything. Consensus is seen as a compromise. A good argument in this case: "all are typically unhappy".

The rule of 1992: if a country is really systematically violating human rights, the decision might be applied without the relevant country (e. g. Yugoslavia – they were suspended). It is a decision of a political nature. It is not applied any longer, since: today it is you, but tomorrow it might be me. Consensus minus two was never applied to the practice.

As a political rule you have more flexibility. Can one do something without consensus? If the agenda is touching upon sensitive questions, the Chairman in Office can call Moscow, Brussels, Washington, and make sure, they don't oppose. Chairman can appoint missions (e.g. in Nagorny Karabakh, High Representative of Freedom of Media, etc.). But for the official OSCE decision one needs consensus.

Partners for cooperation are also observers (last one Australia) spread the geographical scope of the OSCE. There are currently 11 partnering countries, for cooperation. From the Mediterranean area there are Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia, from Asia there are Japan, The Republic of Korea, Thailand, and Afghanistan. Recently Australia has become the partner-state of the OSCE.

In 1993 the Blue Book was adopted, which provided the Rules of Procedure, updated by a new set of procedural rules in 2006. One of the rules is that NGOs condoning or practicing terrorism, will not have access to the work of the OSCE. One country can block an NGO to access to the Organization.

Institutional structure of the OSCE: There are several political decision-making bodies in the OSCE. The hierarchy of the bodies led summits of Heads of State and Government. The summits are prepared by Review Conferences (successor of the follow-up meetings). Other important elements of the political-decision making body are the Ministerial Council, Economic and Environmental Forum, Permanent Council, Forum for Security and cooperation and Informal Subsidiary Bodies.

OSCE's operational structures and institutions include the Chairman-in-Office, Troika, the Secretary General and the Secretariat, Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights and the High Commissioner on National Minorities, the Representative on freedom of the Media, Co-coordinator of Economic and Environmental activities, and the OSCE field presences (missions, offices, centers, etc).

Concerning the staff, there are around 550 institutions and around 2,330 in field presences. The OSCE is not a career organization. In this extent, the issue of staff quality, salary level and secondment becomes important.

OSCE also has related institutions, such as the Parliamentary Assembly and Arbitration, based in Geneva. There is a set according to the compulsory scale of distribution. Agreement on a new scale was signed in 2006. "Invisible" budget is added through the seconded staff and voluntary contributions. There is a special scale of distribution of large OSCE missions and projects. The united budget for 2013 is arranged by approximately EUR 144, 8 million (in 1993 apx. 12 million, in 2000; apx. 188 million in 2012. Two thirds of the budget is devoted to the field presences.

**Tuesday, 11 June, 15:00-16:30; 17:00-18:30**

**The Security Dimension of the OSCE: Political-Military Issues (incl. Relations with other Security Organizations)**

**MATHEW GEERTSEN**

The OSCE is sometimes called "the Organization of Seminars and Conferences". There are three dimensions, three baskets, which guide work of the OSCE: politico-military, humanitarian, economic-environmental (focusing on development). The lecture was focused on politico-military aspect. There are actually two baskets: military and non-military. The scope of the non-military aspects of security is anti-terrorism, police, border security, cyber and drugs.

The 60<sup>th</sup> of the last century was a period of tremendous distrust among European countries. How does one eliminate this and create trust? It could be achieved with talks and dialogues. So, countries decided to create the Helsinki final Act. According to this document the politico-military aspects of security are "principles guiding relations between participating States and military confidence-building measures".

Confidence and Security-Building Measures (CSBM) was created to build confidence in security measures, to “contribute to reducing the dangers of armed conflict and of misunderstanding or miscalculation of military activities which could give rise to apprehension, particularly in a situation where States lack clear and timely information”.

The Forum for Security and Cooperation (FSC) was created at the Helsinki Summit 1992. The FSC had a broad mandate: implementation of agreements, negotiations on new agreements, consulting European security issues and risk reduction. The forum was composed by the FSC Chair, FSC Troika, Co-coordinators, Plenary and Security Dialogue. The agenda of the FSC was CSMSs, including the Vienna Document 2011, Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security, Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW), Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition (SCA) and Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Why are Canada and the US participating states of the OSCE? Initially we were flooded with groups. Canada and the US were part of these groups. Mongolia can be a participating State, but Mongolia's geographical element shall not be applicable.

The Madrid Mandate for the SCBM is very broad: cover the whole of Europe, be of military significance, be political binding, be verifiable. There are different documents on security: Vienna Document of 2011, Principles Governing Non-Proliferation, Global Exchange of Military Information, Stabilizing Measures for Localized Crisis Situations, Questionnaires on Ottawa Convention, Principles Governing Conventional Arms Transfers, Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security, Document on Small Arms Light Weapons and Document on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition.

The goal of Vienna Document 2011 is to increase openness, predictability and transparency, information exchange on armed forces and major weapon systems, planned activities, etc. Vienna Document provides information as much as possible, but also encourages information sharing.

OSCE does not have legal commitments, only political. OSCE does not have classical sanctions. Sanctions are either “blame and shame”, or if you don't do so, I don't do it either. In many cases political pressure is sufficient. As a result we have increased military transparency, reduced tensions between States, increased confidence of States' intentions, high rate of implementation and decreased threat of military interstate conflict. After the fall of the Berlin Wall, we now face regional tensions.

Why are SALW (small and light weapons) issues important for the OSCE? Because of existing surplus stocks from the Cold War, SALW can be an instable factor in hand of non state actors, unresolved conflicts and post-conflict processes, most SALW producers and exporters are OSCE participating States, need for assistance and willingness to adress the problem. OSCE Document on SALW (2000) sets principles, norms and transparency measures for participating States.

Three main issues happened with SALW: the situation in Georgia, Moldova and Armenia-Azerbaijan. The small weapons are vey easy to misuse. A Handbook of Best Practices on Small Weapons was created. In 2010 the participating States declared, if there is a surplus of ammunition, the best way is destruction. It is important to know who is responsible for the ammunition and the way one stores the weapons. The risk of spontaneous explosions are

high.

There is still a challenge to the organization: How are we going to address the frozen conflict? What do we do with Nagorny Karabakh? The OSCE as an organization is very powerful, but only if all 57 participating States agree. Political willingness of a country is therefore crucial.

Would it be useful to have peacekeepers under the umbrella of the OSCE? - No! OSCE is not qualified enough to have peacekeeper operations, or a military personal. OSCE is rather a facilitator than an initiator. In 1992 the OSCE had a mandate for peace keeping. It means, if you enter, you must be willing to move the stairs revise of escalation. In Bosnia peacekeeping did not wok. OSCE cannot do enforcement actions. OSCE does not have a military component. OSCE is not a conflict solving organization, rather a conflict preventing one.

OSCE claims to be are a regional organization under the Chapter 8 of the UN Charter. European Security becomes Europe's Responsibility. There might be a duplication of work between the UN and the OSCE. At the beginning the OSCE was a security organization. To answer the question of the possibility of establishing the EU-forum we have already an expert in military/ security issues in Europe. This expert is NATO. The EU was a build up for working economically only. With the Troika one has a continuity and a short term memory on achievement.

**Wednesday, 12 June, 09:00-10:30**

**The Security Dimensions: Policing Issues**

**ROBERT HAMPSHIRE**

**Police Affairs Officer, Strategic Police Matters Unit (SPMU), Transnational Threats (TNT) Department/ OSCE Secretariat**

Robert Hampshire is always glad to participate in an open discussion. There are many security topics nowadays which everybody should be concerned of. Organized crime takes advantage of the globalization in the modern world. Transnational threats such as drugs and human trafficking are always a problematic. To find cases of money laundering, one just has to follow the money. Lifting the security of the credit cards can affect everybody. In reality they steal your ID and create a clone. Food security is an emerging issue. The issues of dark web and web money is becoming more and more important. What happens with the accessibility of technology? As we see a lot of interconnectedness happens with the issues related to trans-national threats.

The basis or guidance of police related activities of OSCE is represented through the mandates of Permanent Council decisions, such as PC.DEC 1048, Concept for Combating the Threat of Illicit Drugs and the Diversion of Chemical Precursors, PC.DEC 1049, Strategic Framework for Police-Related Activities and PC.DEC 1063, Consolidated Framework for the Fight against Terrorism. Good policing is central to preventing conflicts, preserving social stability during crisis and supporting post-conflict rehabilitation. It is vital in providing the secure and stable environment needed for countries to progress economically. Police are central in combating Transnational threats.

In the "Istanbul Charter for European Security" in section 44 participating States expressed their willingness "to enhance the OSCE's role in civilian police-related activities as an integral

part of the Organization's efforts in: conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation". In Bucharest Ministry Council in 2001 participating states decided "to increase and promote co-operation in countering new security challenges, including by providing advice or arranging for the provision of expert advice on requirements for effective policing (needs assessments) and how to meet them, and encouraging where appropriate the exchange of information among and between participating states regarding lessons learned and best policing practices in countering these new security challenges".

First OSCE Police Mission was OSCE Police Monitoring Group (PMG) in Croatia (10/1998 – 10/2000); succeeded the United Nations Police Support Group; (PC.DEC/239, 25 June 1998). 120 OSCE police officers monitored the performance of the Croatian police in connection with the return of displaced persons in the former crisis region. OSCE has many field operations with police-related activities. In South-Eastern Europe: presence in Albania, mission in Kosovo, mission to Montenegro, mission to Serbia, spill over monitor Mission to Skopje; in Eastern Europe: Office in Minsk (closed in 2011), mission to Moldova, project Co-coordinator in Ukraine; in Southern Caucasus: office in Baku, office in Yerevan; in Central Asia: centre in Ashgabat, centre in Astana, centre in Bishkek, office in Tajikistan, project Co-coordinator in Uzbekistan.

Police assistance in OSCE is based on three main pillars: Fundamentals of Democratic Policing (Community policing, human rights and restraint in use of force , Police Accountability); Police Education and Academic Development; Criminal Justice System capacity building (Technical Development – Cybercrime, Afghanistan technical skills development, Seizure and Recovery of Criminal Profits). Police Assistance Programmes in the Southern Caucasus is aimed at Improving Training Capacities and Community Policing. OSCE Centre in Bishkek has seven main areas of assistance: Public Order Management, Community Policing; Criminal Investigations; Criminal Information Analysis; Drug Interdiction; Strengthening Police Academy and Police Emergency Response.

The Department for Transnational Threats (TNT) provides support for the Secretary General; the Chairperson-in-Office and the Field Operations. TNT responds to requests from participating States for needs assessments, expert advice and on-site assistance promoting co-operation among participating States in countering Trans-national threats. Activities of the TNT reflect the priorities designated by the OSCE Chairman-in-Office and are guided by OSCE decisions. TNT/SPMU's Strategic Objectives of the TNT and the Strategic Police Matters Units (SPMU) is providing a democratic vision of policing for the entire OSCE region; helping participating States create competence and capacity required to tackle emerging transnational threats, such as organized crime, particularly illicit drugs, human trafficking, and terrorism.

TNT's and SPMU's support of field operations is expressed in assistance in the search and selection of police experts, support in the definition of police-related projects, support in extracting and sharing of lessons-learned, needs assessment, providing guidance (publications) to harmonize the assistance. TNT and SPMU support to field operations, participating states and specialized partner organizations in dissemination of fundamentals of democratic policing, community policing, organized crime response, police education and training efforts, against illicit drugs; trafficking in human beings and emerging threats like cybercrime.

**Wednesday, 12 June, 11:00-12:30**

## **Transnational Threats (TNT)**

**ROBERT HAMPSHIRE**

The lecture gave a brief and quite general introduction into activities of the OSCE with regard to Transnational Threats. What is a threat? There are different kinds of threat. 1) Terrorism: Interestingly enough, the term terrorism has no legally binding, criminal law definition. Common definitions of terrorism refer only to those violent acts which are intended to create fear, are perpetrated for a religious, political or, ideological goal; and deliberately target or disregard the safety of civilians. 2) Organized crime, including illegal trafficking of human beings, drugs, small arms and light weapons, as well as smuggling, counterfeiting or credit card fraud; 3) Corruption and money-laundering. The fight against corruption is closely linked to combating money laundering and the financing of terrorism, as well as to the fight against trafficking in human beings, especially within the context of organized crime. 4) Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferation, including nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, as well as the technology used for their delivery 5) Cyber/ICT threats. Cybercrime has been on the rise for years. In addition, the Internet has become a strategic device and a tactical facilitator for terrorists. It is used for a variety of purposes such as identifying, recruiting and training new members, collecting and transferring funds, organizing terrorist acts, and inciting terrorist violence. Use of computer systems and the Internet as weapons for cyber-attacks is also a growing concern. At the OSCE we are, at this point, primarily concerned with the interaction of States in cyberspace.

The term "Transnational threat" has evolved over the past dozen years. When we say "Transnational Threat" we usually mean an actual or potential conflict or pattern of action, which crosses national borders, but is not based on a conflict between nations or states. It is also trans-border in the sense that the threats extends beyond the national interests of a single nation. TNT's are multidimensional and comprehensive. One example is the fight against corruption, which is closely linked to combating money laundering and the financing of terrorism, as well as to the fight against trafficking in human beings.

When dealing with an actual or potential Transnational Threat, in particular as it affects all countries and it crosses the borders, it is key to involve non-state actors in co-operation and coordination, such as International and Regional Organizations, NGOs, Private Enterprises, Academia, etc.

Uses of new technologies are very important for combating new emerging threats. The internet has become a facilitator for terrorists in various ways. Here, we are not really talking about the Internet as such, as this has existed already for quite some time, but about some of the new technical possibilities that the Internet allows.

How do TNT's affect people? Shopping: there are increasing numbers of cases of corrupted ATMs outside of banks or credit card readers in shops. One has to always check safety instructions. Working at the computer: having to install a firewall at home and at the office; complicated procedures for making money transfers online. Travelling: passport theft could occur and the passport could then be misused by another person. Cooking: imagine living in a country threatened by electricity through a terrorist attacks. You would have no electricity to cook, heat up your flat, etc.

The OSCE has been dealing with various threats and transnational threats, such as police reform, development and cooperation, border security and management, combating organized crime, trafficking in human beings and illicit drugs, counter terrorism, new

emerging issues, combating corruption, money laundering and terrorist financing. Various actors within the OSCE are working with these issues. Within the OSCE Secretariat there are TNT Department, Forum for Security Co-operation Support Section, Office of the Co-coordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings; Office of the Co-coordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental. The ODIHR Anti-Terrorism Co-ordinator and OSCE field operations (more than 100 police officers seconded) play an important role in combating the above listed issues.

Over the past few years, OSCE and participating States re-examined the OSCE's role in dealing with transnational threats. The 2009 Athens Ministerial Decision and the Astana Summit placed further emphasis on the need for "greater unity of purpose and action in facing emerging transnational threats". All this led, in an interesting numerical co-incidence, to Ministry Council Decision 9/11 on Strengthening Co-ordination and Coherence in the OSCE's Efforts to Address Transnational Threats.

The Transnational Threat Department (TNTD) was established in January 2012. TNTD consists of 4 units: Action against Terrorism Unit (ATU – since 2002), Strategic Police Matters Unit (SPMU – since 2002), Borders Unit (since 2003), Co-ordination Cell (since 2012). The TNTD is aimed at ensuring better co-ordination, strengthened coherence and more efficient use of OSCE's resources in addressing transnational threats

The Action against Terrorism Unit is working on exchanging experience and promoting good practices e.g. travel document security. The Cooperation of Border Management authorities is based on the Schengen principles, the Borders Unit is working with the national Borders Management authorities of the participating States on trust building measures, joint training programmes and data sharing. The Strategic Police Matters Unit also supports the Law Enforcement Agencies of the participating States to implement national programmes and OSCE commitments relevant for bringing drug producers and dealers to justice and for ensuring protection of youth against drugs. The Coordination Cell of the TNT Department supports the participating States in agreeing on confidence-building measures (CBMs) to enhance interstate co-operation, transparency, predictability, and stability, and to reduce the risks of misperception, escalation, and conflict.

The OSCE cannot be the leading organization for any of those threats. There are too many other players, such as the UNODC, the CoE, the EU etc. But where and how can the OSCE add value? What is our comparative advantage? Overall, clearly, the OSCE is a unique forum for awareness raising, political decision making, networking and the exchange of experience. It also has a tested toolbox: namely the field operations, its institutions and the Secretariat. It has the OSCE's trademark characteristic: the comprehensive and cross-dimensional approach.

**Wednesday, 12 June, 15:00-16.30; 17.00-18.30**

**Participants Workshop 2: Various OSCE Issues**

**ARIE BLOED**

The participants were asked to be divided into three groups according to their interest. The groups were suggested to hold a presentation and to reflect on following topics:

I. Legalization of the OSCE and whether we need it. Discuss the benefits and drawbacks

II. Political Leadership: how to improve it? List the problems and strengths. Suggest changes in institutional structure.

III. Police assistance: is it important for the OSCE mandate? How can it be strengthened (if necessary)?

The groups were supposed to write down the findings and appoint a rapporteur.

Group 1 dealt with the issues of necessity of legalization of the OSCE. The participants appointed following benefits and drawbacks of the legalization of the Organization. Benefits: clarification of the status of the staff, obligations become legally binding, general standardization, establishment of remedies, secretary will have power, chairmanship for a long period of time. Drawbacks: budget (it is costly), restructurization, change of goals from political to legal, bureaucracy, duplication of work (CoE, EU, UN etc.). The OSCE is currently a platform, forum for discussions, there are no legal obstacles to discussions. The price to pay in a political organization, decisions of which are not legally binding is less certain.

Group 2 delivered the presentation about political leadership, its problems, strengths and suggestions on change of the political structure of the Organization. The biggest benefit of the OSCE is that it brought 57 states under the same roof. Field missions and technical assistance, Troika principle, Consecutive chairmanship 2014-2015, establishment of the position of the High Commissioner on Minority Rights, the Representative on Freedom of the Media and ODIHR, Parliamentary Assembly, OSCE Partnership with other IOs and Flexibility of the entire organization is considered to be benefits of the OSCE. The group pointed out following drawbacks of the Organization: bureaucracy absence of annual summits by heads of state, matters of budget, 6 official languages, issues of frozen conflicts, presence of so-called invisible blocks, an "invisible" role of the Secretary General, employment and staff issues. The group suggested following improvements on the work of the OSCE: to hold annual/ biannual summit of the Heads of State, to have discussions on technical and expert working groups, limit the official languages to English and Russian, to grant a consultative role to the Parliamentary Assembly, put on the agenda issues (encourage big decision-makers to sit on the table).

Group 3 discussed police assistance, the importance for the OSCE mandate and suggested the ways to strengthen the position of the police assistance in the framework of the Organization. Police is deemed to be a tool and a partner in the matters of enforcement of national law. It can help to promote and protect human rights, security (stable environment for population), border control (good police can rather detect suspected criminals), contribute to conflict prevention. The main problem on implementing the program is very often the lack of political will of the participating state. The group suggested measures on improving the situation, such as assisting and recommending national legislative reforms, improve the capacity building and training of people forces (use reforms), monitor and evaluate the reform. Reforms make sense when there is a precondition for them. In another, it will not make much sense to make only police reforms. Question arises, why is it important? - For protection of Human Rights, economic factor, cross-dimensional aspect. To improve effectiveness it is crucial to look at what has already been done in the area, see what it lacks of, have plan on implementing and build it. It is relevant to use local expertise, to work with people, to understand where they come from and consider the diversity of each area one works in. The essential element is political will.

**Thursday, 13 June, 09:00 -09:30**

**Welcome and introduction to the Permanent Council**

**BEKMURAD ASTANAKULOV**

**Deputy Head of Conference Services**

The lecturer explained how the Permanent Council works. The Permanent Council is primarily a decision making body. According to the rule of procedures, the decision body can create subsidiary ones. We have different committees at the OSCE. From the historical view the nature of the dialogue has changed. The delegations moved to couloir. Permanent Council becomes more predictable, the sporadic comments are very rare. Any participant can raise any issue.

We were distributed the draft agenda of the 956<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Permanent Council on 13<sup>th</sup> of June 2013. The agenda included:

1. Reports by the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media.
2. Decision on the agenda and organizational modalities of the 2013 Annual Security Review Conference
3. OSCE Centre in Astana
4. OSCE Project Co-coordinator in Uzbekistan
5. Review of Current Issues
6. Report on the Activities of the Chairperson-in-Office
7. Report of the Secretary General
8. Any other Business

Things are getting political. In the past, one would not be prepared to be criticized. One would take the note and reserve the right to respond next. Interpretation is provided in 6 official languages in decision-making bodies. Historically the approach was different. Years ago they agreed here and brought issues to the capitals and thought of ways to agree there. Nowadays the situation is different; instructions were given from the capitals and try to raise the issue here. One can compare texts. The documents are getting more complicated. Years ago it was only black and white. One either agrees on everything or one disagrees bearing, the consensus principle in mind. Today the decisions have become more afloat, so that there is more space for interpreting and maintenance of national interest of the parties in question.

**Thursday, 13 June, 09:30 -10:00**

**Words of Welcome**

**Ambassador LAMBERTO ZANNIER**

**SECRETARY GENERAL of the OSCE**

The Secretary General explained what kept him busy these days.

OSCE is a security organization. Today we are living in a phase where the question of agenda has changed. Defining own security for a country has become more challenging. The agenda has transformed. September 11 changed the focus to global challenges: trafficking, drugs etc. Working with the UN, developing comprehensive strategies and set issues related to neighborhoods is becoming important. The Arctic is a new topic for discussion. Iran, North

Korea, Afghanistan, these are the areas influencing the work of the OSCE. Some issues are controversial. They only marginally appear on the agenda, e.g. Syria.

The agenda is reorganized. The prospects and priorities change depending on your position. You see, these are the issues, but priorities change. Moving into the new direction means building the Euro-Atlantic Security Community. We have a number of points, where we need to move forward. Some fear, that moving ahead endangers the achievements. We need to prioritize, to be more strategic, and give more political support. The security is defined in a broader sense. The New Participant to the OSCE: Mongolia, is enthusiastically welcomed and is fresh blood in the community .

In Afghanistan there are still problems with organized crime, fundamentalism, which still threatens Europe. The situation in Afghanistan is creating regional dynamics. It is important to develop common response manners, common policy which should be shared by the countries of the region. Discussions about the problems should evolve also civil society and academics.

Russia- Georgia relations are seen as improving. OSCE chairs the Geneva Talks, which encourages direct dialogue. We stay in touch with the Incident Prevention and Response Mechanism and with the water project with South Ossetia. We try to engage with people in order to improve the situation. We don't have a permanent presence there, though it would be good to go back to Georgia. It is important to depoliticize the question, to forget the political precondition and go back to normal negotiations.

**Thursday, 13 June, 10:00 -11:00**

#### **Visit of the Permanent Council of the OSCE**

The agenda of the Permanent Council on the 13 June was devoted mainly to the report of the Representative of the Freedom of the Media Dunja Mijatovic. The Representative spoke about Internet freedom and the future of the Internet.

In an attempt to bring some clarity and definition to the many issues the Office organized a major event: the Internet 2013 Conference in Vienna during February. It turned out to be an ambitious undertaking with more than 400 participants onsite and several hundred more watching the live stream and taking part in Twitter chats. Based on the conference discussions the Representative brought forth a set of specific recommendations designed to provide focus and some basic operating principles necessary to keep the Internet a vehicle to promote free expression, free media and the free flow of information. Major points include:

- Affordable access to broadband Internet shall be fostered and become a universal service.
- The right to free expression and free media as human rights is not reserved for media companies or editorial offices alone; they belong to everyone. These rights shall be equally applicable to all forms of journalism, not just traditional media.
- In a world in which individuals communicate on public and semi-public platforms, a firm line between professional journalism and other methods of content production is not easily drawn. Collaborative works, such as wikis, make it difficult to identify a single author. They constitute journalistic content and shall enjoy the same protection as traditional journalism.
- No one shall be held liable for disseminating content on the Internet of which he or she is not the author, as long as they obey legal orders to remove that content, where they have the capacity to do so.

- Journalism codes of ethics and media self-regulatory bodies shall adapt to the online environment. Anyone involved in the production of information of public interest shall be allowed and encouraged to participate in self-regulatory mechanisms.
- The multi-stakeholder model of Internet governance needs to be preserved and enhanced so that it is truly representative of the public interest. The existing Internet governance infrastructure needs to evolve to ensure that the user is a recognized participant in the decision-making process.
- OSCE Institutions shall help participating States apply universally acceptable responses to reduce illegal content online by working with civil society to counter harmful narratives.
- In today's democratic societies, citizens shall be allowed to decide for themselves what they want to access on the Internet. As the right to disseminate and receive information is a basic human right, government-enforced mechanisms for filtering, labeling or blocking content shall not be acceptable.
- It is important to recognize the relationship between copyright and freedom of expression. We need a system that keeps a balance between the interests of rights holders and those of the public.

In order for the Internet Conference recommendations to be implemented, it is imperative that the legal environment in participating States be tolerant and supportive of free media and free expression.

Further on the Representative reported on her working visits and issues raised with participating States.

**Thursday, 13 June, 11:00 -12:00**

**Welcoming Word**

**EOIN O'Leary**

**Head of the Permanent Mission of Ireland to the OSCE**

Mr. O'Leary generously agreed to devote his time telling us about his experience during Ireland's presidency in the EU and as a Chair for the OSCE. The speaker touched upon major issues which OSCE is dealing with today, such as the convention forces of Europe, about the 5+2 Transnistrian talks, about the Geneva talks and about the withdrawal of snipers. Almost every international talk on contentious issues is hard to start, but it is necessary to be continued. Every organization is dysfunctional. One is more, another is less. Some rules are outdated. It is historically established, that not the same rules apply everywhere in the OSCE participating States, for example Americans can inspect Russian bases, but Russia cannot inspect US bases. Economic, social security and human dignity - that is where we now have to focus. Being a Chair is like spinning the plates. The credit of Irish chairmanship is that none of the plates crash. Benefits of chairmanship are strategies of rebuilding national reputation and a possibility to develop young diplomats during chairs.

**Friday, 14 June, 09:00-10:30**

**Economic and Environmental Dimension of the OSCE**

**LORENZO RILASCIATI**

**Senior Economic and Environmental Officer, Head of the Economic and Environmental Forum Unit, OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities**

The presentation dealt with the questions of what the OSCE Economic and Environmental Dimension (EED) is and why it is important, how the EED is structured, what kind of activities does the EED deal with and OSCE Engagement with Afghanistan.

It all started in 1975 with the Negotiation Forum between East and West during the Cold War. Three dimensions of the OSCE (also called three baskets), were introduced by the Helsinki final Act. One cannot reach security, if one does not have economic and environmental development. There is a link between the three baskets. There is a comprehensive approach to security: politico-military, economic and environmental and human.

The Economic Environmental Approach is important to reach goals of Astana Summit. After the Helsinki Final Act there were Bonn Documents in 1990, because geopolitics had changed. "Market economy is the way to promote democracy". Co-operative approach to security means equality of all States, decisions by consensus and security is indivisible.

The Economic and Environmental Forum (EEF) is the highest level annual meeting of the 2<sup>nd</sup> dimension. It targets major economic and/or environmental security issue. The theme is proposed by the Chairmanship and agreed by 57 participating States. The objective of the Forum is to give political stimulus to the dialogue on economic and environmental issues linked to security, contribute to the elaboration of specific recommendations and follow-up activities to address these challenges. It also reviews the implementation of the participating States' commitments in the economic and environmental dimension. The Forum meetings bring together more than 400 participants annually representing governments, civil society, business community and other international organizations, to engage in dialogue and consultations on how to address and identify practical solutions for common economic and environmental concerns. Each EEF is preceded by a series of expert level preparatory conferences aimed at assisting the participating states to prepare for that year's Forum.

Latest topics of the EEF were "Migration management and its linkages with economic, social and environmental policies to the benefit of stability and security in the OSCE region" (2009), "Promoting good governance at border crossings, improving the security of land transportation and facilitating international transport by road and rail in the OSCE region" (2010), "Promotion of common actions and co-operation in the OSCE area in the fields of development of sustainable energy and transport" (2011), "Promoting Security and Stability through Good Governance" (2012), "Increasing stability and security: Improving the environmental footprint of energy related activities in the OSCE region" (2013).

The OSCE's areas of work in economic activities include: combating money laundering, combating the financing of terrorism, promoting good governance, supporting transport development and security and assisting migration management. Economic prosperity is one of the cornerstones of stability. The OSCE has a special focus on promoting a healthy economic environment in its participating states, working in different areas. The OSCE undertakes numerous activities to support economic growth, including the strengthening of small- and medium-sized enterprises, monitoring the economic impact of trafficking and taking action against corruption and money laundering. Once a year, high-level representatives of OSCE participating States meet at the Economic and Environmental Forum to stimulate the transition to free-market economies and to encourage co-operation with relevant international organizations. OSCE cooperates with other international organizations: UNODC, UNEP, UNDP, IOM, CoE, NATO, ILO, etc.

Under the Irish Chairmanship OSCE adopted the Declaration on Strengthening good governance and Combating Corruption, Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism.

It is a substantive document, containing a number of anti-corruption and anti-money laundering commitments supporting: public sector integrity, transparency and accountability; implementation of UNCAC, international asset recovery commitments, and the Financial Action Task Force Recommendations; judicial independence; protection of whistle-blowers; Government - civil society- private sector dialogues. The Declaration is a high level political acknowledgement. The Handbook of Best Practices at Border Crossings allows a more effective exchange of national experiences and expertise. It provides concrete guidance and access to practical examples, offers a reference document and a source of inspiration for national policy makers and suggests a menu of policy options, non-prescriptive in nature.

The OSCE environmental-related priorities are promoting integrated water resource management; supporting the disposal of hazardous waste; studying the security consequences of Climate Change' Implementing the Environmental and Security Initiative (ENVSEC); promoting and supporting energy security dialogue. The OSCE's environmental initiatives raise the awareness of environmental risks and their impact on security. By enabling environmental cooperation, the OSCE helps to improve sustainable resource management. Its programmes for regional water management and strategies deal with pollution effects caused by toxic and radioactive waste. In 2002, the OSCE joined forces with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other UN agencies and NGOs to promote environmental management as a strategy for reducing insecurity in South-Eastern Europe and Central Asia.

The OSCE is promoting dialogue on water management, including with Central Asian participating States. Water is an essential element of national and regional security in Central Asia and Afghanistan. In the long run water supply is expected to decline. With the Water management projects OSCE is strengthening legislative, institutional and technical capacities in Afghanistan on environmental and water issues. The object is to develop a capacity building programme designed for key officials responsible for developing, implementing and monitoring environmental and water legislation.

**Friday, 14 June, 11:00-12:30**

**Introduction, Concepts and General Issues of Long Term Missions**

**PASCAL HEYMAN**

**Deputy Director for Policy Support Service, Conflict Prevention Centre (CPC)**

The aim of the lecture was to show that the OSCE is very much a field-based organization; that the majority of staff work in the field and that the field operations are the organization's chief asset; to give an understanding of where the field operations are and what they generally do; to discuss the environment in which OSCE operates; to outline the role of the CPC.

The OSCE is essentially a field-based organization with most of its resources going to its 16 field operations – in four regions: South Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe, the South Caucasus and Central Asia. Field Operations assist Governments, institutions, people and communities. They help transforming the political will and commitments of the OSCE's participating States into practice. Their main added value is that they are a blend of project work (assistance) and political follow-up (monitoring and reporting). This makes the work of field operations unique among other international organizations. The character of activities varies with the context of the individual field operation and host country, and is governed by the mandate of the field operation.

Field operations facilitate reforms and political processes. They may work on issues in support of early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and/or post-conflict rehabilitation. In this regard it is important to keep in mind that the OSCE is a political organization and its field operations are there primarily to work with the host country and provide support for the implementation of OSCE political commitments. Therefore the political nature of the organization also shapes its way of operating on the ground. The various project activities are designed together with the Host authorities, and agreed on through the Unified Budget by all participating states.

In addition, the field operations are the eyes and ears of the organization on the ground keeping OSCE participating States informed of key developments. OSCE in Vienna relies fully on field operations to provide information, and more importantly insight into any given situation. In practice, this is primarily done through formal reporting by field operations through the CPC to the delegations of the participating States in Vienna. These reports sometimes form the basis of discussions amongst delegations in the weekly meetings of the Permanent Council.

The OSCE employs some 500 people in its various institutions and around 2,300 in its field operations. Locally-contracted employees outnumber international seconded employees by roughly three to one. Thus, the OSCE not only a field-based organisation, but it is also locally owned. As of 1 May 2011, 2112 posts were filled in the field operations. Of these, 1182 are male staff and 930 (or 44%) are female staff. Among the professional staff (mostly seconded) the ratio is 50-50, while among administrative posts (mostly local staff), the ratio is 57:43 and among senior management, the ratio is 72:28. While this ratio is far from ideal, the gender make-up in the field operations has improved over the past years.

There are considerable differences in the size of the budget and staff of missions. OmiK is the largest field operation, with 684 staff members and a budget of 22.6 million Euro; while the Personal Representative of the Chairman in Office is the smallest with a budget of a little over 1 million euro and 17 staff members. There are currently six FOs in South-Eastern Europe, two in Eastern Europe, five in Central Asia, and three in the South Caucasus.

Field operations differ in size and nature. Most of them have a mandate for work in all 3 dimensions, but some do not (e.g. Moldova). The field operations in South-Eastern Europe (SEE) were established following the break-up of the former Yugoslavia and the end of the Cold War. The mandates of the field operations in SEE are broad. Activities in all areas of the conflict cycle are progressively moving from post-conflict rehabilitation in nature to long-term state and institution building.

The Mission to Skopje (1992) is the OSCE's longest-serving mission. Its work is primarily focused on supporting the implementation of the Ohrid Framework Agreement. The mandate of the Presence in Albania (1997), like that of the Mission to Montenegro, is broad. However, due to the continued political crisis in the country, crisis management has become a main track of the Presence's work.

The mandate of the Mission to BiH (1995) is derived from the the Dayton Agreement. Its work is focused on completion of peace-building within the Dayton framework, in particular education and security co-operation. It is the largest civilian presence in BiH and in some

areas it is the only international presence. The Mission to Serbia (2001) has a broad mandate and is a reformed oriented field operation. The Mission in Kosovo (1999) is the OSCE's largest field operation. It has a three pronged mandate: 1) capacity building of institutions; 2) promotion and protection of community rights; 3) public safety and security. It is part of the United Nations Interim Administration in Kosovo, so-called Pillar III. Unique is the neutrality status of the OSCE vis-à-vis the issue of Kosovo's [unilateral] declaration of independence, considering different positions of participating States - with some of them recognizing the independence of Kosovo and others treating it as a province of Serbia. The Mission to Montenegro (2006) is active in all three dimensions. The Office in Zagreb (2007) is tasked to monitor housing care implementation and war crimes prosecution. Participating States will soon begin discussions on the future of the OSCE's engagement in Croatia.

Offices in Baku and in Yerevan have a broad mandate covering all 3 dimensions. However, they do not include activities related to Nagorno Karabakh. This issue is dealt with by the Personal Representative of the Chairman-in-Office, based in Tbilisi, with his team of five internationals who rotate between Baku, Yerevan and Stepanakert/Khankendi. They monitor the situation on the so-called Line of Contact, and provide reports to the Minsk Group. The Minsk Group is a group of eleven participating states and the OSCE troika, which were set out to hold a conference in Minsk at the time of the conflict in 1992. As the conflict worsened, the conference was cancelled. But the countries still meet in this format. The Minsk Group is presently co-chaired by Russia, France and the US.

The mandate of the OSCE Mission to Georgia expired on 31 December 2008, and was followed by a 6-month period of administrative closure. However, together with the EU and UN, the OSCE remains active as a co-Chair of the Geneva Discussions, which remain the only forum in which all actors involved in the post-conflict situation participate. The participants meet in two parallel working groups one addressing security and stability, the other humanitarian. On the ground, the establishment of Joint Incident Prevention and Response Mechanisms (IPRMs) is an important achievement of the Geneva Discussions. The OSCE is a co-facilitator of the "Georgian-Ossetian" IPRM. In addition, the OSCE is currently implementing a package of water related projects on both sides of the Administrative Boundary Line.

The OSCE Mission to Moldova was established in February 1999. It opened a branch office in Tiraspol in 1995 and an office in Bender in 2003. Its primary objective is to facilitate the achievement of a political settlement of the Transnistrian conflict. In addition to its role in the conflict settlement process, the Mission covers a broad spectrum of human dimension issues, including human and minority rights, democratization, media freedom and combating human trafficking. All activities of the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine (PCU) are related to the planning, implementation and monitoring of projects in all 3 dimensions. The PCU was established after the expiration of the mandate in 1999 of the OSCE Mission to Ukraine (which was heavily focused on Crimea-related issues). The mandate of the OSCE Office in Minsk was not extended on 31 December 2010. The Office was closed on 31 March 2011 following a three-month discontinuation process.

In general, OSCE Field Operations in Central Asia have broad mandates which encompass all three OSCE dimensions. The Project Co-coordinator in Uzbekistan is the exception with a narrow project based mandate. The size of the missions varies greatly from the smallest one in Uzbekistan with 21 people to the largest one in Tajikistan (143 staff members) and the Centre in Bishkek (102 staff members). There are also some regional and OSCE wide activities. The OSCE Academy in Bishkek is the OSCE's flagship region-wide undertaking in Central Asia. It is an independent post-graduate educational institute with close links to the

Centre in Bishkek. The Border Management Staff College opened in 2009 in Dushanbe, Tajikistan under the aegis of the Office in Tajikistan.

The activities of field operations are determined by their mandates. Because consensus is needed to adopt mandates (including consent from the host country) mandates are usually formulated in a broad manner, thus making them politically acceptable to all the 57 countries. This may be considered a weakness (lack of focus), but may actually be a strength (room for interpreting mandates broadly and enjoy certain flexibility in carrying out activities). Mandates are very diverse and intend to reflect the specific needs for assistance and political context of each host country. Mandates can also be changed/updated by participating States in order to adapt to the situation in the host country or adding new tasks in light of a crisis. This reflects also the flexibility of field operations as instruments. Mandates are usually renewed on a yearly basis, but there are some exceptions. The mandate of the Mission in Kosovo is extended automatically on a monthly basis. The field operation in Turkmenistan has an open-ended mandate. The mandate of the Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine is renewed every six months.

The Conflict Prevention Centre (CPC) supports the Chairman-in-Office and other OSCE bodies in the fields of early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation. It thus plays a key role in supporting OSCE field operations. With direct support to field operations through regional desks and strong expertise in the first dimension, the politico-military dimension, the Conflict Prevention Centre (CPC) is a unique model of successful interaction between thematic and geographical units, a primary point of contact on all matters concerning OSCE field operations. The CPC provides support and guidance to field operations. It ensures that daily contact with FOs is maintained, assist the Chairmanship with the clearance of reports from field operations, assists with the preparation of visits by the Chairman-in-Office and senior management to the countries, monitors of how Missions/Centres are functioning, monitors and advises on field operations' mandate implementation issues, reports and updates on developments and decisions made in Vienna, etc. It also co-ordinates all activities in mission areas carried out with other OSCE institutions and relevant international and sub-regional organizations. Aside from its prominent role and expertise in the first dimension, the CPC is also involved in a number of cross-cutting activities and projects, such as education, border security and management, as well as security related issues in the OSCE Partner States and their adjacent regions.

The lecture was followed by the Questions and Answers session.

Question: Why are the names of field operations different? Is there a certain logic behind it?

Answer: for historic reasons - very often the names are important to the host countries. However, sometimes there are certain connotations connected to certain names (e.g. "mission" fuller than "office") which is why certain countries prefer certain names over other ones.

Question: Is the OSCE still engaging with/in Georgia after the closure of the OSCE Mission to Georgia?

Answer: Yes, the OSCE engages with/in all 57 participating states, not only those where there are field operations. Specifically: Geneva International Discussions on security and stability and humanitarian situation of the people affected by the August 2008 conflict - OSCE-led projects on gas and water. However, as a general rule it is true that a high volume of assistance is more efficient and cost-effective when there is assistance on the ground via

a field operation. It is an illusion to believe that one can continue with practical assistance "as usual" without a field operation.

Question: How does the OSCE work in a world where there are other international institutions "competing" in the same areas of work?

Answer: the OSCE has a unique comprehensive (3 dimensions - global definition of security) and cooperative (consensus - sometimes difficult to reach but more inclusive as it has the backing of 57 countries) concept of security. It is highly cost-effective compared to most other IOs. To stay relevant the OSCE must continue to provide added value and must constantly refocus its activities on core assistance tasks.

**Friday, 14 June, 15:00-16:30**

**Long Term Missions: Lesson Learned**

**PASCAL HEYMAN**

**Deputy Director for Policy Support Service, Conflict Prevention Centre (CPC)**

Some challenges, such as "stigmas" related to hosting field operations and the interpretation of the implementation of mandates, are ultimately political in nature. Others, such as the limited tools available to address trans-national threats and challenges and to promote regional co-operation, are structural constraints. Another set of challenges faced by field operations has to do with co-ordination, whether it is to avoid duplication with other international organizations, or to effectively draw on the Organization's internal resources.

Lessons which could be learned in the Interaction with the host country could be maintaining a constructive dialogue between the field operation and the host country authorities and remain neutral and independent. For a better work with OSCE it is important to maintain regional co-operation amongst field operations and co-ordination with other international organizations, as well as interaction with civil society and engaging NGOs.

It is interesting to know, how one determines when and whether a field operation has successfully implemented and completed its mandate to the extent that it should be closed. Completion of the mandate of field operations should always be a success, both for the host country and for the OSCE.

Maybe there is a need for a set of clear criteria/benchmarks to assess the performance/ effectiveness of field operations as well the external evaluation of field operations. Field operations could perhaps further explore how they could engage in mediation at the local level. The field operations' capability to address transnational threats may need to be enhanced. More analytical reporting may be deemed necessary from field operations. Duplication with the work of other international organizations should be avoided. In order to successfully address a range of challenges confronting host countries, a regional approach may need to be adopted.

**Friday, 14 June, 17:00-19:00**

**Special Event of Freedom of Media**

**DUNJA MIJATOVIC**

**Special Representative on Freedom of the Media**

Ms Mijatovic was pleased and honored to have this presentation. Last years she could not participate in the Summer Academy. The participants were encouraged to interrupt and jump in with questions and address Ms Mijatovic as Dunja. So, no formalities were observed.

Firstly, the lecturer gave a brief overview of the office's work, and invited us to follow the work on Facebook and Twitter. There are many countries, but only one intergovernmental media watching organization in the world. Interaction with the government and civil society is very important. The office is unique. It has enormous power (think about tools and sanctions). The instructions belong to organizations, which help enable and establish the office, but also enable criticism of participating States. It is not likely that nowadays the Office would be established. The Special Representative urges not to challenge mandate, because some states cannot accept criticism. This is the biggest strength of the institution. The Office has tools to raise early warning signals. The most powerful tool is the voice, the voice which raised the awareness. It is important to discuss things no matter how painful or sensitive they are. The main tool of the Office is to raise voices, reminding countries of their commitments. It might be boring, but powerful. The lack of political will is the main obstacle in the work of the Office.

The OSCE can establish resolutions, declarations, but the main events happen in the fields. Sometimes the governments simply don't know how to tackle issues of freedom of speech. A government might say something happens in the name of security. This work is complex. It is not an issue without double or triple checking. The office only criticizes if it is 100 % sure. The office has a small, but very energetic team of 13 people. The work is important, responsible, but also challenging. For our work we have visited the prisons in order to meet bloggers. Many of them are sitting behind the bars for things not related to the media. The work of the office is sometimes criticized as interference to the internal judiciary. However, the countries could change the law, which is outdated. The office organizes visits, meetings with authorities and civil societies. It managed to open many doors, but the Representative would like to see more results. Just the fact that one talks and has dialogues is important.

Another important issue which the office brings to attention to the public is impunity of journalist killings. Impunity is unacceptable in the XXI century, in the club, which calls itself a democratic one. BiH introduced laws concerning expression of free media, but it does not work, because there is lack of political will. You put things under the carpet, it will sooner or later come out, so it is important to have a possibility to discuss issues openly. It is concerned not only about the internet. The Internet gives us the possibility to interact, communicate, but also deliver threats. Government puts some restrictions and regulations on it. The internet is just a tool. We had walls such as the Berlin wall, but now we have electronic walls. Iran tries to do national internet. That is impossible. The Internet brought a new phenomenon of social networks, which are important for the media. It also exposed people who are critical. Some of these people are behind bars only because they criticized their government. It is frustrating, because one cannot help these people. It is better to invest more into creating internet literacy, rather than blocking it. Our fundamental freedoms remain the same, but the tools change.

For the Special Representative 57 are all the same. If some statement is wrong, the Representative is ready to establish a public statement and apologize. She does not like unjust criticism with politicizing issues. One has to be credible and positively affect cooperation with the Organization. The Office does not issue a statement before having informed the parties in question. It is of utmost importance, that there is cooperation between governments. You have sometimes CNN and BBC making factual mistakes. The Representative tries to make the work of the office transparent as possible. Sometimes the office receives info before media and NGOs. The office works closely with NGOs around the world. In order to do the job, you have to trust. The Special Representative on Freedom of the Media is on Facebook. People from different countries send information. They know the office has credibility. There is not much to do with self-censorship. It could be like opening the Pandora's Box. Self-censorship is an illness in many parts of the world. Maybe they do it for economical, political or other reasons. We need more unity among professionals, in order to protect dignity.

**Saturday, 15 June, 09:00-18:30**

### **Workshop 3: Mediation, Negotiation and Diplomacy**

**WILBUR PERLOT**

**Training and Research Fellow, Netherlands Institute of International Relations  
Clingendael**

The session began with an introduction, discussion elements of effective negotiation followed by the distributive and integrative negotiations, further self-assessment plus discussions on culture. After lunch we had strategy and self-assessment discussions and distribution and explanation Carpathia-Transcarpathia simulations. The workshop was finalized with debriefing exercises, conflict mapping, and the onion model.

What makes a successful negotiator?

- Concentration. It is difficult to keep focused for long day.
- Culture. In China, for example, one has to read business cards. One cultural aspect is also how to address your boss. In the Netherlands there is not a big hierarchical distance.
- Targets (incl. other side). It is like in chess: if you only concentrate only on your own position, and not consider the other side, you could lose.
- Results oriented approach. Negotiation is not a debate, it is bargaining. For smaller countries the security of negotiations is very important.
- Personality. The rational school of negotiations would tell that personality does not matter. In reality it does. Emotions may be in some cases crucial.
- Non-verbal signs. It is most important and most difficult to read. Sub-consciously you know more, than consciously.
- Poker face. Try to uncover information that you don't have. Information getting is very important.
- Intuition. Some say it is art, maybe it is a skill. Kahnemen (the author of "Thinking fast and slow") says there are 2 types of people. The first type, immediately responds to questions using intuition and knowledge - that is how most people live. Type two has analytical mind. People of this type stop and consider. For mediators the intuition is very important.
- Win-win. It might be a win-win situation, but in reality one could also lose face.

- Communication.
- Patience. Negotiation is a process, it takes long time.
- Team-working.
- Strategy. It is important to think upfront about possible questions-answers and not plan only for one solution.
- Tackling, e.g. leaving a table. But, one has to be sure, that is really what one needs to do. If you leave the table, be sure how to come back, the others might continue without you. Make sure it serves your interest.
- Memory. It is an important element. It would be useful to keep information in a certain system. If you don't remember, write it down.
- Secrecy. Don't open your cards immediately. You can only use it once.
- Professional. You don't have to like party, but show respect and be precise.
- Informality. Informally the negotiations go quicker. This is where real negotiations take place. Be where the action is. Be where the chair is.
- Time management is important. It has to do how the one meets deadlines.
- Motivations. Do you need to reach agreement, or do you want to procrastinate it.
- Self-control. Everyone is emotional. If people think they were treated disrespectfully, they react emotionally.
- Plan. It is important to plan where to meet, how to place people, etc.
- Format. Keep a format of negotiations: why, who you negotiate with, etc.
- Empathy, not sympathy. The ability to think deeper and understand the other party.
- Listening skills. Easier said, than done. Filtering system is important. You hear, what you want to hear. For example, Japanese rarely use "no". In Brazil "no" means "maybe". In Japan "maybe" means "no".

The introduction was followed by an exercise: Bilateral distributive Negotiation about Transportation for the EUPOL Mission in Afghanistan. Participants were divided into group of two.

The instructions for the Party 1 (P1) were the following: P1 was requested by the ambassador to sell the embassy's van. Budget cuts are hitting the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. As a consequence all diplomatic posts have to cut down their expenses on transportation by 50%. The ambassador tells to sell the small van that is being used for group transport. The van has been used to drive around Development Cooperation experts from Sweden, and now a bus must be hired to replace the van. The ambassador wants to get a price as high as possible, otherwise he will have to cut down on other transport costs, e.g. he has to sell his own car and buy a more modest one.

The van is a more than six years old Volkswagen, kept rather well. A new one of this luxury status nowadays costs about 30.000 euro, but to import cars via Dubai is a time consuming affair. An Afghan dealer is ready to pay euro 11.000, for it in order to sell the van as a kind of taxi for groups. The price proposed is acceptable. However, a higher price would please the ambassador. The colleague from the EU mission is interested in buying the car. P2 was the colleague from the EU mission, who was requested to buy a second-hand car for his chef in order to keep costs as low as possible. The bidding was about the price. The participants supposed to write down the first bid and the final prize and compare them in the plenum. It was interesting to follow the BATNA (Best Alternative to Negotiated Agreement) and the ZOPA (Zone of Possible Agreement).

Afterwards we proceeded to the simulation on status settlement between Carpathia and Transcarpathia. The goal of the simulation was to understand the playing field; negotiate with difficult counterparts, while maintaining a working atmosphere; coordinate with (reluctant) coalition partners; make use of the informal moments during the negotiations.

The Background was following. Carpathia gained independence early nineteen nineties during the collapse of the Soviet Union. However, a small part of Carpathia, Transcarpathia, reacted immediately by declaring independence from Carpathia. Historically and culturally the ties with Russia were much stronger in Transcarpathia than in the rest of Carpathia. Transcarpathia has a large Russian minority and Russian is their official language. Transcarpathia justified its declaration of independence on the following grounds:

- Clear distinction between the people of Carpathia and Transcarpathia in language and cultural customs;
- Lack of any historical evidence that Transcarpathia ever formed an independent nation with Carpathia, until the creation of a bureaucratic unit within the Soviet Union 60 years earlier;
- The right for self-determination of a people as defined by the United Nations.

Transcarpathia does receive active support from Russia. As a matter of fact, without the military support by Russia during the War of Independence of Transcarpathia, the government of Transcarpathia would not have the current control over its territory. Russia has still an active military unit in Transcarpathia and the political leadership of Transcarpathia is extremely oriented towards Moscow, the capital of Russia. Carpathia depends on Russia for energy resources. Despite harsh feeling from Carpathia towards Russia, the two have a workable relationship. The most important ally of Carpathia is Romania, its neighbor. Carpathia (sans Transcarpathia) has old historical bonds with Romania. Romania is now part of the European Union (EU). Carpathia also has the ambition to become a member of EU. Western Member States are more skeptical about Carpathia's accession.

The current situation followed: Carpathia and Transcarpathia are small economies (1,3 billion EUR and 0,25 billion EUR (estimated) respectively) with small populations (3,9 million and 0,5 million respectively). Together they form one of the poorest regions of Europe. Both countries are completely dependent on Russian energy resources. The Organization of Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) has been the chief mediator between Carpathia and Transcarpathia for years. It is now once again trying to bring the two sides closer together. It has drafted a list of principles to be accepted by both sides as the basis for a federal state with two subjects, Carpathia and Transcarpathia.

The Procedure of the simulation followed: The OSCE mediates between the two parties. The two parties meet with the EU and Russia as observers. The delegations of Carpathia, Transcarpathia and the OSCE consist of two people each. The delegations of the EU and Russia consist of one person. Formally only the chairperson and the two negotiating parties can take the floor. Every party received a mandate according to which it acted.

**Monday, 17 June, 09:00-10:30**

## **The Human Dimension of the OSCE: Standard Setting and Monitoring**

**ARIE BLOED**

What is the Human Dimension (HD)? There is no a unified definition at the OSCE. We have High Commissioners on Minority Issues, but we don't have a clear definition of what it really is. It allows for flexibility. Traditional lawyers do not like it much. They need a clear cut definition. It is confusing, but it leaves space for flexibility and misinterpretation.

The difference with other IO's: Most European countries are a part of the Council of Europe. They have a legally binding instrument, namely the European Convention of Human Rights. The OSCE is much more flexible. Human Dimension here is of a political nature - pure political monitoring. This is not duplication, but additional value to the work of other international organizations. Particular focus of the OSCE is security whereas Council of Europe focuses on Human rights.

The focus on legalization is mainly on legal personality. Human dimension in the OSCE is of a very penetrating/ intrusive character. There is the Covenant of Civil and Political Rights and right of self-determination. In the light of these principles, countries determine their own policy. OSCE states agree on market economy and democracy. Freedom of participating states is limited. We have a community of values. Human dimension is broader than Human Rights. The term "human dimension" describes the set of norms and activities related to human rights, the rule of law, and democracy that are regarded within the OSCE as one of the three pillars of its comprehensive security concept, along with the politico-military and the economic and environmental dimensions.

Most important areas in the Human Dimension of the OSCE are protection of national minorities, freedom of Media, election observation, democracy and rule of law. These issues are of a vital nature. Why do we need a HD in the OSCE? One might think that other IO's do the same thing. We are dealing with the same issues, but differently. It is like having an added value. What will happen if the HD gets a legal nature? Possible problems of legalization might be duplication of work and structural changes.

OSCE is a community of values. In the Organization we point fingers. Unfortunately, selectivity in implementation and double standards often take place. Features of the monitoring process of the human dimension lie with the participating states. Nature of commitments is more or less politicized. There are many monitoring mechanisms and procedures in the OSCE, such as the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR), High Commissioner for National Minorities (HCNM), Representative of Freedom of the Media, Human Dimension Mechanism, Human Dimension seminars, Chair in Office, Special or Personal Representative, missions, Office for Coordination of Environmental and Economic Activities, Human Dimension Implementation Meeting (HDIM) and Monitoring role of NGOs.

The OSCE has established a number of tools to monitor the implementation of commitments that participating States have undertaken in the field of human rights and democracy (the human dimension). One of these tools, the so-called Human Dimension Mechanism, can be invoked on an *ad hoc* basis by any individual participating State or group of states. It is composed of two instruments: the Vienna Mechanism (established in the Vienna Concluding Document of 1989) and the Moscow Mechanism (established at the last meeting of the Conference on the Human Dimension in Moscow in 1991), the latter partly constituting a further elaboration of the Vienna Mechanism. The Vienna Mechanism allows participating

States, through an established set of procedures, to raise questions relating to the human dimension situation in other OSCE States. The Moscow Mechanism builds on this and provides for the additional possibility for participating States to establish *ad hoc* missions of independent experts to assist in the resolution of a specific human dimension problem - either on their own territory or in other OSCE participating States. ODIHR is designated to provide support for the implementation of the Moscow Mechanism, and it maintains a list of experts appointed by some of the participating States who are available to carry out such investigations.

Every year in Warsaw, the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) organizes a two-week conference: the Human Dimension Implementation Meeting (HDIM). The HDIM is a forum where OSCE participating States meet together with Partners for Co-operation, civil society, OSCE institutions, field operations and other international organizations. They discuss the implementation of human dimension commitments that were adopted by consensus at prior OSCE Summits or Ministerial Meetings. These commitments are not legally binding norms; instead, they are politically binding - a political promise to comply with the standards elaborated in OSCE documents. Follow-up meetings to review the implementation of the commitments are based on the principle that the commitments undertaken in the field of the human dimension are matters of direct and legitimate concern to all participating States and do not belong exclusively to the internal affairs of the state concerned.

**Monday, 17 June, 11:00-12:30**

### **Minority Rights and Minority Issues within the OSCE**

#### **ARIE BLOED**

We know that there would be problems between Romania and Hungary. With Nagorny Karabakh and others we had all types of bloody conflicts. The UN Charter does not provide a single sentence about minority rights. After the WW II border change, there was no reason to include minority rights. It was an excuse for Germany to annex Czechoslovakia before WWII. Minority Rights were abused, because of Hitler in Sudeten Germany. People thought they did not need it, because the basic principle of non-discrimination would suffice. However, most minorities are vulnerable And it became clear, that a special regime is needed to deal effectively with the problems of national minorities.

The wounds of the war became less painful. Times changed when in 1966 the United Nations General Assembly adopted the International Covenant on Civil and Minority Rights (ICCPR). It commits its parties to respect the civil and political rights, including the right to life, freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, electoral rights and rights to due process and a fair trial. First time after the World War II, we have an article about the minority rights, which mandates the rights of ethnic, religious and linguistic minority to enjoy their own culture, to profess their own religion, and to use their own language. There is no definition of minority. Some countries say, they don't have a minority.

Next step was the adoption of the 1990 Copenhagen Document, a key OSCE document outlines commitments in the field of rule of law and other fundamental rights and freedoms. The Document establishes that the protection and promotion of human rights is one of the basic purposes of government and that their recognition constitutes the foundation of freedom, justice and peace. The document outlines and formally recognizes a number of new human rights and fundamental freedoms, such as minority rights, respect the right of persons belonging to national minorities to effective participation in public affairs, including participation in the affairs relating to the protection and promotion of the identity of such

minorities, non-discrimination solely on the grounds of race, color, sex, language, religion, social origin or of belonging to a minority etc.

Character of minority rights can be described as a balance of rights and duties. The wording of paragraph 34 and 35b provides, "The participating States will endeavor to ensure ... The participating States note the efforts undertaken to protect and create conditions for..." The participating states expressed their commitment to try, but not a commitment to do. Such wording provides for vagueness and declares more principles than rights. It can be explained in the light, that OSCE is a political organization.

The adoption of the UN General Assembly of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National, Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities (1992) demonstrated further will of work in this direction.

The aim was to achieve stability and security. Protection of minorities might not be in someone's favor, but be in their vital interest. It is relevant to integrate a minority, not assimilate or separate. Hungary is the major example of dealing with minority rights. They have assimilated them. It was not exactly, what we wanted. It is politically important to find a balance between identities and responsibility within the society.

Basic features of minority rights are gathered in three categories: protect who I am (identity); political participation; special measures or privileges. Numerical minorities are those, not having a dominant position. Minorities have distinctive features (religion, language, and customs). Not having a definition of minority gives flexibility. Distinct minorities are important.

Today there are different issues concerning the violation of human rights. For example, a minority issue in Latvia: either you are citizen, or an alien. It is absolutely a violation of law. It is interesting to follow the principle of self-determination. People have rights to self-determination. There is internal and external self-determination. External self-determination means declaration of independence, separation etc. Many lawyers think only if you are a colony, you can use external self-determination. Kosovo in this case is totally out of the box, it is a sui generis. Internal self-determination means internal self-governance, cultural governmental autonomy; in practice the implementation of the self-determination principle is almost always an issue that takes place within existing state borders.

**Monday, 17 June, 15:00-16:30; 17:00-18:30**

**Workshop 4: Practical Exercise – regional Aspects of the OSCE Work**

**ARIE BLOED**

During the workshop participant gave a short presentation about current issues related to the OSCE work in their countries.

*RADU CRISTINA MIHAELA – Romania*

Romania joined the OSCE on 25th June 1973. Before the fall of the Communist regime there was interest in political, military and economic issues and reservation or even rejection of Western initiatives regarding the human dimension of the CSCE. After 1989, the attitude was open and cooperative. New external policy was oriented towards the Council of Europe, NATO, OSCE and EU. The vision of Romania is that the new European security architecture

should be conceived as a network of harmoniously interconnected structures. Romania undertook efforts to use the OSCE potential for the resolution of conflicts and tensions in the OSCE area. The country actively took part in the OSCE's actions in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Albania, former Yugoslavia, Belarus, Kosovo etc.

In 2012 Romania coordinated post-conflict rehabilitation issues within the OSCE, promoting the idea of supporting economic and environmental activities. In the context of efforts for confidence building and post-conflict reconstruction in Georgia, Romania contributed with \$160.000 in 2012. Romania hosts a Conference on Mediation in the OSCE area on 15-16 July 2013, in Bucharest, in cooperation with the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of the Swiss Confederation and the Centre for Conflict Prevention of the OSCE Secretariat.

*JAMIYANDAGVA ADIYASUREN– Mongolia*

The presentation was about Mongolia and the OSCE relations.

*NIKOLIC JELENA, BOKIC TIJANA, SESUM-CURCIC MIRJANA – Serbia*

The presentation started with the question: where Serbia was a pioneer? – 1) In implementation of Consensus -1 (C-1) principle; 2) Serbia has the biggest field mission with apx. 2000 people; 3) Serbia has a OSCE Mission which expands each month. The mission of the OSCE to Serbia consists of apx. 60 projects. There are two priorities the mission were focused on: military political dimension and return of refugees. The democratic mission was established in 2001. Projecting to the future: during the 8<sup>th</sup> ministerial meeting it was decided, that Serbia chairs the OSCE in 2015. The Helsinki +40 has become the highest priority for the Serbian chair.

The presentation touched upon the question of minority rights in Serbia and provided examples of good practice in cooperation with minorities. The OMIK was a huge success, because it succeeded to organize elections in 5 days. The political will exists, only when all influential players have an interest there.

Under the mandate of the OSCE Mission to Serbia, the Mission advises on the implementation of laws and monitors the proper functioning and development of democratic institutions and processes in Serbia. It assists law enforcement bodies and the judiciary in training and restructuring. In the multi-ethnic regions of Serbia, the Mission assists and advises local authorities, community and civil society leaders and its other partners on a variety of activities aiming to strengthen democratic institutions, the police and legal reforms, good governance practices and to increase media professionalism.

The Mission also supports efforts of the authorities to strengthen integration of minorities into different state institutions, particularly into the police and judiciary. It advocates for multi-ethnic local governments and contributes to reconciliation and stability in the regions. The Mission's mandate stipulates that the Mission to Serbia should assist and advise the country in strengthening independent, accountable and effective democratic institutions, particularly in the fields of rule of law, human rights, media and law enforcement.

### *CERNETCHI RUSLANA – Moldova*

The presentation was about the OSCE Mandate in the Transnistrian Conflict Settlement. The Mission assists in negotiating a lasting political settlement of the Transnistrian conflict. Transnistria is a self-declared state internationally recognized as being part of Moldova, but claims independence. The region has been *de facto* independent since 1990, when it made a unilateral declaration of independence from Moldova. The situation is acknowledged to be a “frozen” or “protected” conflict. The Settlement Process of 5+2 Talks is chaired by the OSCE Chairmanship-in-Office. The sides in the Process are Chisinau and Tiraspol. The mediators are the OSCE, Russia and Ukraine. The observers are EU and USA.

The mandate ensures transparency of the removal and destruction of Russian ammunition and armaments; Coordinates financial and technical assistance to facilitate its withdrawal and destruction. Human Rights and Democratization is assured through promoting rule of law, combating torture and ill-treatment, advising on electoral reform and promoting minority and language rights. In the light of Freedom of the Media the Mission monitors the media situation in both banks of the river, promotes a free and independent media and reports to the OSCE Representative of the Freedom of the Media.

Agenda of the "Permanent Conference", agreed on 12-13 July 2012, in Vienna is divided into three baskets: basket of socio-economic issues (freedom of movement of goods and people; expand cooperation in the field of education); basket of general legal and humanitarian issues and human rights (improving the protection of human rights in the field of policing and justice, creation of a common forum for dialogue between civil society and media); basket on comprehensive settlement, including the institutional, political and security issues (intensification of cooperation between law enforcement bodies in crime combating, intensification of cooperation in the field of Civil Protection and Emergencies).

Confidence Building Measures are promoted through the direct dialogue via working groups on confidence building measures, meetings at a higher level and national and international social and economic development projects.

The cable car between Rybnitsa and Rezina has become an issue in the bilateral relation. The cable car, which has not been used for more than a decade, poses a threat to the people living beneath. It was decided that it should be dismantled.

### *KHUSANOVA GUZAL, VINOGRADOV MIKHAEL – RUSSIA*

The presentation made suggestions on improvement of the OSCE work. The work of OSCE is based on three dimensions, or three baskets, namely political-military, economic-environmental and human. The third basket includes issues of democratization, education, elections, gender equality, human rights, national and international NGOs, media freedom and minority rights.

OSCE general commitments are: promote civil, economic, social and cultural rights and right to special protection; general principles of the best interests of a child; liberty of religious and moral education for children; regularly address the rights of children in the work of the OSCE, etc. OSCE special commitments include: child trafficking and sexual exploitation; children in armed conflicts and postconflict situations; reunification of minor children with their families;

education for roma and sinti children and children of migrant workers; access to medical aid for roma and sinti children; protection of children from negative influence of the Internet.

Sources of the commitments are Copenhagen Document of 1990; Istanbul Summit Declaration 1999; Ministerial Council Decision No. 13/04 on the Special Needs for Child Victims of Trafficking for Protection and Assistance, Sofia 2004; Permanent Council Decision No. 633: Promoting Tolerance and Media Freedom on the Internet, Sofia 2004, etc. The presentation touched upon the cases of Rimma Salonen and Natalya Zakharova.

#### *GECTUG EMRE – TURKEY*

The presentation touched upon current issues.

#### *TOMENCHUK ROSTYSLAV – UKRAINE*

The presentation touched upon the work of the OSCE with Ukraine.

#### *UKUBAEVA AKYLAY, OSMONALIEVA AALAMGUL – KYRGYZSTAN*

The presentation touched upon the topic of Community Security Initiative in Kyrgyzstan. The Community Security Initiative (CSI) is a part of the OSCE comprehensive Police Reform Program dedicated to improving confidence between the police and civil society as well as to improve the capabilities and skills of the Kyrgyzstan Police. Main objective of the CSI is respect for and protection of human rights by the Kyrgyzstan police; improving trust and confidence between local communities and the Police; strengthened multi-ethnic police capacities. Project structure contains 46 international police advisers, 3 human rights advisers, 2 ambassadors and 29 local staff members. Area of intervention: 14 Police Directorates in Batken, Chui, Jalal-Abad and Osh Provinces, Osh city and Jalal-Abad city of Kyrgyzstan, Jalal-Abad Province: Bazar-Korgon District, Suzak District (2011-2013) and Jalal-Abad city (2012-2013).

The project resulted in contributing in protection of human rights, developing a more proactive police service for the citizens' security needs, increasing inter-ethnic tolerance and improving participation by civil society in policing. What was done: community policing trainings for neighborhood inspectors; 3 police open days; mobile police reception regulation trainings; renovation of 7 police reception rooms in Bazar-Korgon and Suzak districts; trainings on communication skills; trainings for senior students on school bullying and career-decision making. In the area of neighborhood management 2 Neighborhood Management Teams (NMT) were established. The objective of NMT is crime prevention through solving problems in partnership of police with local community. OSCE is facing some challenges, such as low level of willingness of Police officers to change their attitude to community policing and low level of citizen's trust to Police and cooperation with police in problem solving and community security.

#### *SHARIFBAEVA UMIDA – UZBEKISTAN*

The presentation touched upon Economic and Environmental Activities of the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan. National partners of the OSCE in Uzbekistan are state institutions: Oliy Majlis committees (Parliament), Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, Investments and Trade, Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management,

State Nature Protection Committee, Higher Economic Court, General Prosecutor's Office, Central Bank; civil society: Ecological Movement, Farmers' Council, Environmental NGO ARMON, Environmental Resource Centre, Ekomaktab, Business Logistics Association; media: PCUz web site press releases, partners' press releases, invited Uzbek media representative. Good governance is established through support to the fight against money-laundering and financing of terrorism, support in combating corruption, improvement of agricultural legislation, and increased transparency of economic courts.

Environmental Security is ensured through Ecological monitoring of the Syrdarya River Basin, improving environmental journalism in Uzbekistan, assisting in the publication of the Environmental Bulletin. Economic Development happens with support to social stability in rural areas and farming development, support to efficient renewable energy policy and support to development of the transport sector. The work is achieved through Support legislation support national action plans and strategies, exchange of best international practices, seminars, conferences, workshops, training courses, analysis, information events and materials, provision of international experts, co-ordination with other international organisations, constant dialogue with partners and authorities.

#### *PARTOV UMED – TAJIKISTAN*

The presentation was about the Border Management Staff College. 2005 in the 13th Ministerial Council of the OSCE Border Management Concept was established. The first international center for specialist training for senior border officials facilitates implementation of the OSCE Border Security and Management Concept. Academic Advisory Board (AAB) is chaired by the OSCE TNT/Borders Unit. It consists of representatives of affiliates and provides advice on essential elements of Staff Course Curriculum, experts, and training material. The AAB ensures quality control and assists in identifying international lecturers. The border of Turmenistan and Afghanistan is easy to control, but it is not the case in Tajikistan – Afghanistan border.

Primary Border Management Staff College offers many events, such as Border Management Staff Course, Border Security and Management for Senior Leadership, Cross Border Research Conference – “Evolving Transnational Threats and Border Security”; Outreach Activities (Internal Co-operation): Human Rights in Counter-Terrorism and Border Security (ODIHR), anti-Corruption Training (TNT/Border Unit), women in Border Security and Management (TNT/Border Unit), Best Practices at Border Crossings – Trade Facilitation (OCEEA); Outreach Activities (External Co-operation): Regional Cross-Border Interdiction Training (US Department of State), Afghan Border Police Training Program (EU & UNDP), Afghan Customs Training (Austrian Ministry of Finance), Research Methodology Training (UNODC), Global Shield Training (WCO). Achievements since 2009: 62 events (55 seminars and workshops, 7 one-month Staff Courses), total number of participants - 1309, female Participants: 102, participating Countries – 35, partners for Co-operation – 6, non-OSCE countries – 5, Afghanistan – 410, Tajikistan – 388, experts - 207 (51 internal / 156 external) from 33 different countries.

#### *BERDIYEV RUSTAM, JUMAKULIYEVA LEYLA, GANDYMOVA JEMILE - TURKMENISTAN*

The presentation was about the regional aspects of OSCE work in Turkmenistan. Turkmenistan became a participating state of OSCE in 1992. The OSCE Centre in Ashgabat commenced its activities in January 1999. Politico-military dimension includes arms control, conflict prevention and resolution, border management, and combating drug trafficking.

Economic-environmental dimension means energy, environment, good governance and anti-money laundering. Human dimension includes elections, gender equality and domestic violence, and human trafficking and media. The Information Unit provides access to library and materials on the OSCE and free legal consultation for individuals.

*PENA TORRES ANDRE MIJAIL – PERU*

The presentation touched upon the work of the OSCE in the field of nuclear non-proliferation.

Astana Commemorative Declaration of 2010 stated that in the inter-connected world: transnational threats include the proliferation of WMD and the illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons. The OSCE Forum for Security Cooperation in 1992 was set up in order to start new negotiations on arms control, disarmament and confidence and security building. Main body of the OSCE on politico-military aspects contributes to the prevention of the spread of weapons by developing documents (that regulate transfer of conventional arms) and establishing principles governing non-proliferation. Principles Governing Non-Proliferation on 1994 states that possession of WMD poses a threat to international peace, security and stability. These weapons include nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, as well as technology used for their delivery. The Principles commit to prevent the proliferation of WMD, prevent the acquisition, development, production of chemical and biological weapons, and control the transfer of missiles capable of delivering WMD.

The OSCE covers issues of non-proliferation and only superficially focuses on what the OSCE has and improves it to prevent duplication of efforts and resource competition with other more specialized organizations. Even though OSCE covers non-proliferation only superficially,

its involvement is important, because it provides an exchange of expertise, uses its role as a facilitator and provides legitimacy to action against proliferation. The OSCE has no expertise on non-proliferation, but it can use the experiences in one country and apply it in another country, promoting the exchange of best practices. Because of its geographical reach, more States can achieve common agreements and share information on issues related to non-proliferation. Since other technical and more specialized agencies can assist States on issues of non-proliferation, the role of the OSCE is to coordinate the exchange of expertise between partners such as the CTBTO, UNODC, IAEA, and its 57 participating States. Because of the way in which commitments are reached in the OSCE (consensus), the political decisions may receive some sort of legitimacy.

In 2010, a Four-year project to support the implementation of UNSCR 1540 was created by the Conflict Prevention Centre (CPC). The project intends to assist interested participating States in building up the legislative basis required for UNSCR 1540 implementation and producing national action plans. Since 2010, the OSCE Secretariat, together with the UN 1540 Committee and other partners, is now assisting 10 participating States with the development of national action plans and strategies, and has been requested to assist further with implementation of the resolution. The OSCE creates a National Action Plan for each country to fill in the gaps in legislation and training to exchange information, assist in implementation, provide a platform for cooperation, provide expertise and raise awareness.

*LARTSULIANI SOPHIE – GEORGIA*

The presentation touched upon the work of the OSCE mission in Georgia. The OSCE Mission was established in 1992. It began to work on 3 December 1993. The Mission promoted negotiations between the conflicting parties in the zone of the Georgian-Ossetian

conflict (1992) and supported the UN-led peace process in the zone of the Georgian-Abkhaz conflict (1993). The mandate of the Mission expired as of 31 December 2008.

OSCE mandate in Georgia provided for politico-military dimension of security, human dimension of security, economic and environmental dimension of security, strengthening border management capacities and security, assisting police reform and enhancing anti-terrorism capacities, destruction of surplus stockpiles (OSCE actively cooperated with Ministry of Defense of Georgia), co-operation with other international organizations.

European Union Monitoring Mission (EUMM) in Georgia was established by the European Union on 15 September 2008. Over 200 civilian monitors were sent by 27 EU Member States to contribute to the stabilization of the situation on the ground following the August 2008 conflict. They monitor compliance by all sides with the EU brokered Six-Point Agreement of 12 August, signed by both Georgia and Russia, and the Agreement on Implementing Measures of 8 September 2008. Mandate of EUMM of Georgia is monitoring and analyzing the situation pertaining to the stabilization process, centered on full compliance of the six-point Agreement; monitoring and analyzing the situation with regards to normalization building, the return of internally displaced persons and refugees, and contributing to the reduction of tensions through liaison, facilitation of contacts between parties and other confidence-building measures.

#### *CELA ADA – ALBANIA*

The presentation touched upon the OSCE presence in Albania.

In the mid 1990s, Albania was transitioning into a liberalized market economy after years under a state controlled economy reinforced by the cult of personality involving long time communist leader Enver Hoxha. The rudimentary financial system became dominated by pyramid schemes and government officials endorsed a series of pyramid investment funds. Many Albanians, approximately two-third of the population invested in them.

Mandate of the OSCE presence in Albania. OSCE Permanent Council decided on 27 March 1997 to establish the OSCE presence in Albania. The presence's mandate was updated and prolonged year by year and this to reflect: the overall progress achieved in Albania in recent years; the positive role that Albania has played in the developing and improving relations in the South Eastern Europe. OSCE presence provides assistance and expertise to the Albanian authorities, representatives of civil society, in close consultation and co-operation with the government of Albania, other state institutions and international organizations.

The Mission of the OSCE in Albania is to promote: democratization, rule of law and human rights, consolidate democratic institutions in conformity with OSCE principles, standards and commitments. The presence is focuses particularly on these fields of expertise: legislative and judicial reform, regional administrative reform, electoral reform, parliamentary capacity-building, anti-trafficking and anti-corruption policies, effective laws and regulations on the independence of media, promotion of good governance, management of targeted projects to strengthen civil society and police assistance.

### *SIMONOVA ALEKSANDRA – BELARUS*

The presentation was about Human Dimension and Combating Human Trafficking.

One of the greatest disasters in the world is human trafficking. Belarus tries to solve this problem with the help of the UN and OSCE. United Nations have already adopted UN Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons. The Document urges Governments worldwide to take coordinated and consistent measures to try to defeat the scourge. The Plan calls for integrating the fight against human trafficking into the United Nations' broader programmes to boost development and strengthen security around the world. It also calls for the setting up of a United Nations voluntary trust fund for victims of trafficking, especially women and children. In 2013 the UN adopted a resolution of the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and criminal justice of proposed by Belarus. In May 2013 the Seminar of the group of friends of United Nations against Human Trafficking in Minsk took place. The issue of human trafficking remains very sensitive and very serious topic.

### *SANKOVIC VASIL – BELARUS*

The presentation touched upon the topic of Moscow Mechanism and the OSCE-Belarus relations.

In 1992 Belarus joined the OSCE. In 1998 the Advisory and Monitoring Group (AMG) was sent to Minsk. The work of the AMG was ceased in 2002. Instead of this, the OSCE Office in Minsk was established in 2003. The OSCE Office in Minsk was closed in 2010.

The Moscow Mechanism is the Mechanism agreed by all 57 OSCE States through consensus, allows for the deployment of an independent, impartial fact-finding mission if one State, supported by at least nine others, "considers that a particularly serious threat to the fulfillment of the provisions of the [OSCE] human dimension has arisen in another participating State". The Moscow Mechanism of the OSCE, as opposed to sanctions, represents a potential for dialogue with the authorities in resolving the human rights situation. This Mechanism, unlike other procedures of the OSCE, does not require the consensus of all participating countries. 10 signatory countries are enough to establish an independent mission to study the facts of serious violations of OSCE commitments to human rights.

**Tuesday, 18 June, 09:00-10:30**

### **Monitoring Mechanisms in the Human Dimension (incl. HCNM)**

#### **WALTER KEMP**

The lecture was focused on the High Commissioner on National Minorities. This instrument was created in 1992 with the breakdown of Yugoslavia and the USSR. There was violence in Georgia, Transnistria, and slight tensions in the Baltic. Instead of the period of peace there was a period of conflict. The participating states decided to create a High Commissioner on National Minorities. The office opened in 1993. It is an instrument of early warning and early action. The Commissioner works in a way so that people do not know that he is there. One has to be very discreet and have a low "ego". The High Commissioner is not involved everywhere. He is involved where he thinks there is a problem. Great Britain did not want the High Commissioner to be involved in Ireland, and Spain did not want him in Basque.

Early warning has never been done. The High Commissioner takes early action. If it fails he takes early warning. He writes reports after visiting a country about what he saw and what he is concerned about. Early warning takes place only in a case of failing early action. The budget of the Office is not high. The office includes only 25 people. One of the reasons why the High Commissioner was so successful is that, the new future members of the EU followed the advice of the High Commissioner.

The High Commissioner issued a statement on "Sovereignty, responsibility, and national minorities". The statement says, that "violent inter-ethnic conflicts of the past decade, indeed the last century, have demonstrated the danger of extreme nationalism. National minorities have frequently suffered in these conflicts. The lessons of the past have underlined the necessity of respect for the rights of persons belonging to national minorities freely to express, preserve and develop their cultural, linguistic or religious identity free of any attempts at assimilation. While maintaining their identity, a minority should be integrated in harmony with others within a State as part of society at large. This is fundamental to international peace, security and prosperity. Protection of minority rights is the obligation of the State where the minority resides."

Maintenance of identity and integration deals with citizenship, not ethnicity. Passportisation in Abkhazia was a great issue of tension in the region. The duty of the High Commissioner is to de-escalate tension. The Permanent Council is a lousy Body when it comes to conflict prevention.

In the UN there is no High Commission on Minority Rights. Peacekeeping is a sign of failure because it is very expensive. The UN Charter states "...to prevent from the scourge of war", but it provides no preventive mechanisms. One has to pay attention of the leader and show what could happen if early action is not taken. Preventative diplomacy is always good. Once the High Commissioner issues an early warning his mandate ends. One of the principles in Helsinki Final Act is self-determination, but not national determination.

**Tuesday, 18 June, 11:00-12:30**

**Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights – ODIHR / Election Observation**

**TATYANA BOGUSSEVICH**

**Senior Election Advisor, Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR)**

The lecture covered an overview of election department and its activities, ODIHR mandate & OSCE commitments, observation methodology, structure of an observation mission and new developments and challenges.

Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) in 1990 was called Office for Free Elections with the seat in Warsaw. In 1992 the Office was renamed in ODIHR. Budget in 2012 was approx. 15,6 million EUR with 6 million for Elections and approx. 150 staff representing over 30 OSCE states. In ODIHR Election Department there are 11 professional staff, 5 general service staff, and 1,200 international experts in the database. Since 1996 there were over 200 observations. In 2011 there were 17 observations, and in 2012 – 13 observations with more than 3,700 observers from 52 participating States deployed.

Observation is important in order to assess compliance with the OSCE commitments (not to certify or validate results), to enhance the integrity of the process, to deter possible fraud and intimidation, to recommend ways in which the electoral process can be improved, process oriented – only interested in results to the degree that they are reported honestly and accurately. The observation takes place by the decision of the ODIHR Director, “Rolling Calendar” of elections published on the ODIHR website, invitation by participating state, national elections, occasionally local elections and referenda. The main focus of the observations is developing democracies, increasing attempts to follow elections in counties with established democracies and minimum conditions for effective election observation.

The ODIHR helps participating States to “ensure full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, to abide by the rule of law, to promote principles of democracy and ... to build, strengthen and protect democratic institutions as well as promote tolerance throughout society.” The Copenhagen Document of 1990 creates the basis for the work of the ODIHR, by empowering and assigning tasks for it. According to the Document, the role of the ODIHR is “To help ....” The word “help” is emphasized for the reason that it is a key characteristic to our work – the ODIHR does not have the mandate to impose or to enforce any solution, but only to offer recommendations and technical assistance in helping the OSCE participating States improve their practices in the field of democratic institutions and human rights. The commitments of the OSCE are not legally, but politically binding.

The Mandate and Tasks of ODIHR is also provided by the Rome Ministerial Council 1993, which enhanced the role of ODIHR in comprehensive election monitoring; Budapest Summit 1994, which provides for the long-term observation mandate; Lisbon Summit 1996, which states that electoral fraud could endanger stability.

The Main Issues of Focus of the ODIHR legislative framework are election administration, registration of political parties and candidates, voter registration, election campaign and role of media. The ODIHR regularly co-operates with parliamentary bodies, including: OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, European Parliament. The ODIHR also maintains contacts with the Commonwealth of Independent States.

**Tuesday, 18 June, 14:30-16:00**

### **OSCE-related Communication Skills**

**WALTER KEMP**

Communication within the OSCE: Is it important, that the OSCE engages in the discussion? The most communicative trainers will tell you, that communication is important to sell, but the OSCE is not a commercial organization. One never hears about the High Commissioner on National Minority, but it is still his profile. There are challenges for the OSCE in terms of communication. If the work of the organization is successful, one never hears about it. Assets of the organization is the field presence (very dynamic and unique); expertise (specific skills in the secretariat); and membership is very inclusive. The OSCE is the biggest regional organisation in the world.

To read a press release might be boring, but the co-chair is obliged to inform everyone that a meeting took place. It is not effective public communication. The UNODC press release shows concrete results. The headline looks like that in the newspaper. For the OSCE such a press-release would be too long. In the OSCE there are no quotes, only facts, numbers and

concrete information. Afterwards participants received an intellectual exercise to write a tweet of no more than 140 characters for the UNODC or for the OSCE. It is important to pitch the language of the audience you are appealing to. Another intellectual exercise was to write a press-release of 3-4 passages of the Astana Commemorative Declaration Towards a Security Community.

**Tuesday, 18 June, 17:00-19:00**

**Panel Discussion “The Challenges of the OSCE Chairmanship”**

**NATALIA GALIBARENKO, Permanent Mission of the Ukraine to the OSCE**

**HENDRIK VAN DE VELDE, Representative of the EU**

**VUK ZUGIC, Ambassador, Head of the Serbian Delegation**

**LUTSENKO KONSTANTIN, Permanent mission of the Russian Federation to the OSCE**

**WALTER KEMP, Moderator**

*VUK ZUGIC, Ambassador, Head of the Serbian Delegation*

The Ambassador touched upon 3-4 points: future chairmanship, how to prepare; Helsinki + 40 process; Serbia and the OSCE. The OSCE is a regional security forum. Serbia is not a member of any other regional organizations, but wants to be a member of the EU. Serbia participates in a full capacity at the OSCE. The Belgrade mission is becoming a modern mission in the organization. For western Balkans it is important, because of a cruel history 20-25 years back. Former Yugoslavia was a part of so-called non-aligned group. In the beginning this bit of chairmanship started with the new formula of consecutive chairmanship: Ukraine- Switzerland-Serbia. Serbia believes that she has the capacity to take responsibility for the chair and help the organization. Serbia hopes that during her chairmanship the understanding, compromise, new strategic vision for the organization will be found. She hopes to have transparent talks and intrusive discussions. There is a need to have continuity. There is continuation of the first chairmanship to the third.

*NATALIA GALIBARENKO, Permanent Mission of the Ukraine to the OSCE*

Why Ukraine wanted a chair? The reasons were right to head such an organization and to show how Ukraine succeeded on agenda setting. It is a big challenge as well. The role of the OSCE which was assumed at the beginning is exhausted. We have the UN, NATO, EU, etc. What is the role of the OSCE? It is important not to become just a discussion club. Every week while drafting agendas, Ukraine faced different problems. The participating States said that it is sometimes hard and frustrating to find a consensus in the participating States. This is a possibility to find the relevant tangible possibility of this organization. How can we use this consensus order? That is why we cooperate with Swiss and Serbian Chairs. We try to find ways to balance the agenda. Even to discuss the so-called taboo topics. Due to the informal character of the organization, we can discuss many things.

*HENDRIK VAN DE VELDE, Representative of the EU*

Beginning in the 90<sup>s</sup> the issue was to guarantee, that CSCE does not replace the EU. OSCE is forum of discussions, which happens via multidimensional approaches. Soft laws work well. Stabilizing elements are field operations. Key elements of discussion were NATO's enlargement and the coloured revolutions.

*LUTSENKO KONSTANTIN, Permanent mission of the Russian Federation to the OSCE*

It was the conference in 1972 when the states faced the Cold War. The leaders understood that it is wrong and it has to be changed. So the Helsinki issue came up. At this point there was only one basket. We had a huge military basket, a very small human rights and miserable economics. Now we came to the huge human dimension. A lot has been done. We also have a large economic basket. Now we talk about environmental problems. It is important to find a balance about these three baskets. Anti-drugs aspect, counter-terrorism mandate, strategic frame for police management – these are issues where came to an agreement. Helsinki +40 is rather an interesting issue. It is relevant to understand the OSCE. For some it is just a political forum, but a very important one. All the parties are equal. The organization is unique, especially bearing the consensus principle in mind. It is hard to come to an agreement, but when it is reached, it is reached between 57 countries.

After the plenary discussions the Question and Answer session followed.

**Wednesday, 19 June, 09:00-10:30**

**Workshop 5: Crisis Management in the OSCE**

**ARIE BLOED and WALTER KEMP**

The representative from the OSCE Communications Unit made a speech and introduced the OSCE Magazine to the participants. New communication tools are being used to promote dialogue and engage the broader audience in the dialogue. The new magazine was launched this year. The Secretary General encourages improvement to this magazine. The speaker invited participants to provide short articles that could be included in the “Security Community” magazine. She encouraged participants to contribute to this magazine. The magazine will be included in the I-pad.

**Wednesday, 19 June, 11:00-18:30**

**Workshop 6: Simulation of an OSCE event**

**ARIE BLOED and WALTER KEMP**

Rules and Procedures in the PC were mentioned. Outcome of the simulation is that there should be a Permanent Council to prepare a recommendations document which will be presented to the Ministerial Council, Chairmanship should steer the discussion. Afghanistan as a Partner for Co-operation cannot make decisions but can raise issues. In the Permanent Council a lot of actions takes place over a cup of coffee. Canada suggested deploying experts and monitoring the human rights situation. The USA suggests that hard power and soft power assistance should be provided to the region. Kyrgyzstan is not in favor of the NATO presence in the Ferghana Valley. EU- border management assistance to Tajikistan. Russia – concerned about the crises in Central Asia. Proposed regional mechanisms and help from neighboring countries.

Tajikistan pointed out mistakes on the draft document prepared by the Chairman in Office. USA proposed to discuss the membership of Afghanistan to the OSCE. Afghanistan proposed to include Afghanistan during the process of mediating the issue of water management in Central Asia, particularly Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. As a result of the Turkey’s meditation, Tajiksitan and Uzbekistan agreed to build the Dam and provide necessary water needed for Uzbekistan. The Chairman in Office requested to provide proposals in a written form. Turkmenistan stated that the issue of water management has

direct impact on Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan. Turkmenistan agreed to provide gas for a while to help Tajikistan with its energy shortcomings while building the Roghun dam. Russian states that the regional conflicts could be resolved through regional institutions and there is no need for the involvement of the United Nations. Uzbekistan welcomes the proposal of the EU in regards with developing renewable energy in Central Asia.

After a long break all participants assembled to amend the draft document of the Permanent Council. A paragraph that stated that additional military deployment in the Central Asian was excluded by the request of the Tajik delegation. At the end, after a short break, participants expressed their opinion about the OSCE Permanent Council simulation exercise that lasted for about 7 hours including the breaks. For a number of participants this exercise helped them to experience the meetings of the Permanent Council and most participants played their roles of participating countries seriously.

**Thursday, 20 June, 09:00-11:30**

**Making (better) Use of OSCE (interactive Q&A session)**

**WALTER KEMP**

The speaker talked about the geographic scope that the OSCE covers. There is no concrete answer about the OSCE area. In the next two years issues on Central Asia will be discussed more in the OSCE. CA states object OSCE field missions reporting to the OSCE. There should be a self-assessment so that participating States could evaluate themselves in terms of Human Rights commitments. The OSCE will remain as a platform for multi-lateral political dialogue (between CSTO, NATO, and Shanghai Cooperation Organization). International organizations in general do not die. What is the future of the OSCE? Since Mongolia recently joined the OSCE apparently this is a hint that the OSCE is still viable. One of the participants thinks that for the next 10 years the OSCE will actively exist and operate. The organization gives equal voice to the participating States on the basis of consensus principles. The OSCE is a great platform for the politicians to learn about the current issues and discussing problems around OSCE regions. Change of attitude is lacking in the organization, for instance, if Baku wants to close down the OSCE presence that should be fine.

**Thursday, 20 June, 12:00-12:30**

**The Future Role of the OSCE**

**THOMAS GREMINGER, Ambassador of Switzerland**

Future perspective of the OSCE was the main topic of the presentation. The potentials of the OSCE according to the Swiss representative is that it has a comprehensive approach to security, its membership and field operations. OSCE is still attractive and Mongolia joining the organization proves this, etc. Current challenges in the OSCE are the East-West divide, protracted conflicts, decreasing budget (zero nominal growth), and lack of visibility. The ambassador mentioned the history of consecutive chairmanship of Switzerland together with Serbia. These countries worked out a 10th chapter of joint workplan. They defined 3 objectives: contribute security and stability (e.g. reconciliation and cooperation in the Western Balkans), make a difference to people's lives (improve implementation of the human dimension commitments) etc. In terms of the procedures and rules in the Permanent Council, the ambassador stated that there are issues. Within 12 months the OSCE must make up its mind on the field presence in Mongolia. OSCE had a lot to offer (expertise) to partners for cooperation. For instance, Tunisians have requested consultation on elections from ODIHR.

## Appendix 1: Programme

### FIRST WEEK : 9 – 16 June

#### Sunday, 9 June

until 16:00	Arrival of participants & Check-In
16:00-17:00	Coffee-Break served in the Seminar Centre/Castle
17:00-18:30	<b>Introduction of Participants and Team &amp; Introduction to the Programme</b> ARIE BLOED Director of the Summer Academy on OSCE WALTER KEMP Co-Director of the Summer Academy on OSCE URSULA E. GAMAUF-EBERHARDT Programme Director, ASPR
18:40	Group photo in the courtyard of the castle
19:00	<b>Official Opening Ceremony</b> AMBASSADOR MARCEL PESKO Director of the Office of the Secretary General, OSCE Secretariat
20:00	<b>Welcome dinner</b> (Hotel Burg Schlaining)

#### Monday, 10 June

09:00-10:30	<b>Security and Cooperation in the OSCE Area: Conflicts and New Dividing-Lines</b> MARCEL PESKO
11:00-12:30	<b>Basic Principles of Security and Cooperation: 1975-2010</b> ARIE BLOED
14:15	Visit to the Institute's Library & Introduction
15:00-16:30	<b>Workshop 1: Communication and Interaction in Multinational Teams</b> MATANAT RAHIMOVA Senior Training Officer, Department of Human Resources (DHR), OSCE Secretariat
17:00-18:30	Continued

## Tuesday, 11 June

09:00-10:30	<b>The OSCE's Organisation: Basic features</b> ARIE BLOED
11:00-12:30	<b>The OSCE's organisation: Institutional Structures and Budget</b> ARIE BLOED
13:30-14:30	Self-study time
15:00-16:30	<b>The Security Dimension of the OSCE: Political-Military Issues (incl. Relations with other Security Organizations)</b> MATHEW GEERTSEN Senior FSC Support Officer of the Conflict Prevention Centre (CPC)
17:00-18:30	Continued
19:00	Social Event at a Winery

## Wednesday, 12 June

09:00-10:30	<b>The Security Dimensions: Policing Issues</b> ROBERT HAMPSHIRE Police Affairs Officer, Strategic Police Matters Unit (SPMU), Transnational Threats (TNT) Department/ OSCE Secretariat
11:00-12:30	<b>Transnational Threats (TNT)</b> ROBERT HAMPSHIRE
13:30-14:30	Self-study time
15:00-16:30	<b>Participants Workshop 2: Various OSCE Issues</b> ARIE BLOED
17:00-18:30	continued

## Thursday, 13 June

06:45	Departure to Vienna
09:00-09:30	<b>Welcome and introduction to the Permanent Council</b>
Hofburg	OSCE Conference Centre / Hofburg (Room 201)
09:30	<b>Words of Welcome by AMBASSADOR LAMBERTO ZANNIER SECRETARY GENERAL of the OSCE</b>
10:00-11:00	<b>Visit of the PC, Neuer Saal</b>
11:00-12:00	<b>Address by AMBASSADOR EOIN O'LEARY</b> Head of the Irish delegation to the OSCE
13:00-16:45	Time to meet your National Delegations

17:00 Free time in Vienna  
Departure from Vienna / Hofburg & Dinner outside Vienna  
**Friday, 14 June**

09:00-10:30 **Economic and Environmental Dimension of the OSCE**

LORENZO RILASCIATI  
Senior Economic and Environmental Officer, Head of the  
Economic and Environmental Forum Unit, OSCE  
and Environmental Activities (OCEEA)

Economic  
11:00-12:30

**Introduction, Concepts and General Issues of Long Term Missions**

PASCAL HEYMAN  
Deputy Director for Policy Support Service, Conflict  
Prevention Centre (CPC)

13:30-14:30

Self-study time

15:00-16:30

**Long Term Missions: Lessons Learned**

PASCAL HEYMAN

17:00-19:00

**Special Event of Freedom of Media**

DUNJA MIJATOVIC (FOM)  
Special Representative on Freedom of the Media

## **Saturday, 15 June**

09:00 -18:30

**Workshop 3: Mediation, Negotiation and Diplomacy**

WILBUR PERLOT

Training and Research Fellow, Netherlands Institute of  
International Relations Clingendael

**Sunday, 16 June Day Off**

## **SECOND WEEK: 17 - 21 June**

## **Monday, 17 June**

09:00-10:30

**The Human Dimension of the OSCE: Standard Setting & Monitoring**

ARIE BLOED

11:00-12:30

**Minority Rights and Minority Issues within the OSCE**

ARIE BLOED

15:00-16:30

**Workshop 4: Practical Exercise – Regional Aspects of the OSCE Work**

17:00-18:30 ARIE BLOED  
Continued

## Tuesday, 18 June

09:00-10:30 **Monitoring Mechanisms in the Human Dimension (incl. HCNM)**

WALTER KEMP

11:00-12:30 **Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights – ODIHR / Election Observation**

TATYANA BOGUSSEVICH

Senior Election Advisor, Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR)

13.30 **Guided Tour through the European Peace Museum at Schlaining Castle**

LASZLO W. FARKAS

Academic Director, European Peace University (EPU)

14:30-16:00 **OSCE-related Communication Skills**

WALTER KEMP

16:30 Group Photo

17:00-19:00 **Panel Discussion**  
**"OSCE: The Challenges and Chances of a Euro-Atlantic and Eurasian Security Community"**  
(in the conference hall)

Panel: NATALIYA GALIBARENKO, Deputy Permanent Representative of the Ukraine to the OSCE  
the Ambassador VUK ZUGIC, Head of Permanent Mission of Republic of Serbia to the OSCE  
LUTSENKO KONSTANTIN, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the OSCE  
HENDRIK VAN DE VELDE, EU Delegation to the International Organisations in Vienna, First

Counsellor

Moderator: WALTER KEMP

19:00 Social Event

## Wednesday, 19 June

09:00-10:30 **Workshop 5: Crisis Management in the OSCE**

ARIE BLOED & WALTER KEMP

11:00-18:30 **Workshop 6: Simulation of an OSCE Event**

ARIE BLOED & WALTER KEMP

## Thursday, 20 June

09.00-10.00	<b>Making (better) Use of OSCE (interactive Q&amp;A session)</b>
10.00-12.00	<b>The Future Role of the OSCE (Wrap up speech)</b> AMBASSADOR THOMAS GREMINGER Head of the Swiss Delegation to the OSCE
13:30-14:00	<b>Feed-back Session</b>
14:30-18:00	Optional: Shopping-Trip to Oberwart
19.00	<b>Closing Ceremony</b> (Knights Hall) ARIE BLOED URSULA GAMAUF-EBERHARDT
20.00	<b>Farewell dinner</b> (Hotel Burg Schlaining)

## Friday, 21 June

09.00	Departure to Vienna
-------	---------------------

## Appendix 2: List of Participants

Nr	Mr/ Ms	Name	citizen	Present Position
1	Ms.	ÇELA Ada	Albania	Albanian National Security Authority (NSA), Prime Minister Office - Legal Expert
2	Mr.	SANKOVIC Vasil	Belarus	Deputy Chairman at the National Civic Human Rights Association "Belarusian Helsinki Committee"
3	Ms.	SIMONOVA Aleksandra	Belarus	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Belarus, Central European Unit of the Department of Europe – Third Secretary
4	Ms.	LARTSULIANI Sophie	Georgia	European Union Monitoring Mission in Georgia (EUMM) - Security Assistant
5	Ms.	UKUBAEVA Akylay	Kyrgyzstan	Community Security Initiative (CSI) of the OSCE, Jalal-Abad, Kyrgyzstan - Programme Assistant
6	Ms.	OSMONALIEVA Aalamgul	Kyrgyzstan	OSCE Community Security Initiative Project (March 2011 - Jan 2013) - Administrative Assistant/Interpreter, Osh/Batken Province
7	Ms.	CERNETCHI Ruslana	Moldova	Bureau for Reintegration, State Chancellery of the Republic of Moldova - Senior Consultant, Analysis and Planning Division
8	Mr.	ZORIGSAIKHAN Tulga	Mongolia	National Security Council of Mongolia, Information and Analytic Service - Economic Analyst
9	Mr.	JAMIYANDAGVA Adiyasuren	Mongolia	National Security Council of Mongolia, Institute for Strategic Studies - Researcher
10	Mr.	PEÑA TORRES André Mijail	Peru	
11	Ms.	RADU Cristina Mihaela	Romania	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Romania, OSCE, Asymmetrical Risks and Non-Proliferation Directorate - Second Secretary
12	Ms.	KHUSANOVA Guzal	Russia	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia - Attaché, Department for Humanitarian Cooperation and Human Rights
13	Mr.	VINOGRADOV Mikhael	Russia	Student at Diplomatic Academy of Vienna
14	Ms.	NIKOLIĆ Jelena	Serbia	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Serbia, Sector for Bilateral Relations, Department for Neighbouring and South-East European Countries - Counsellor
15	Ms.	BOKIĆ Tijana	Serbia	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Serbia, Department for the United Nations - Attachée
16	Ms.	ŠEŠUM-ĆURČIĆ Mirjana	Serbia	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Serbia - Counsellor in the Department for OSCE and CoE
17	Mr.	PARTOV Umed	Tajikistan	OSCE Border Management Staff College in Tajikistan - National Programme Officer
18	Mr.	GENÇTUĞ Emre	Turkey	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkey in Islamabad/Turkish Embassy, Pakistan - First Secretary

<b>Nr</b>	<b>Mr/ Ms</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>citizen</b>	<b>Present Position</b>
19	Mr.	BERDIYEV Rustam	Turkmenistan	OSCE Centre in Ashgabat , Turkmenistan - Procurement/Asset Management Assistant
20	Ms.	JUMAKULIYEVA Leyla	Turkmenistan	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan, European Department - Attaché
21	Ms.	GANDYMOVA Jemile	Turkmenistan	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan, Legal Department - Attaché
22	Mr.	TOMENCHUK Rostyslav	Ukraine	Coordinator of the working group of experts to prepare recommendations to the Maastricht Strategy Document on Economics and nvironmental dimension of the OSCE; Head of NGO "Ukrainian Institute of International Politics"
23	Ms.	SHARIFBAEVA Umida	Uzbekistan	The OSCE Project Coordinator in Uzbekistan - Programme Assistant, Economic and Environmental Dimension (EED)

### Appendix 3: List of Resource Persons

Mr/Ms	NAME	Present Position
Mr.	BLOED Arie	International Consultant, Lecturer and Trainer Director of the Summer Academy on OSCE
Ms.	BOGUSSEVICH Tatyana	OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, Election Department Senior Election Adviser
Mr.	FARKAS Laszlo W.	European Peace University (EPU) - Private University Stadtschlaining, Austria - Academic Director
Ms.	FROESE Ursula	OSCE Secretariat - Press and Public Information Section Magazine Editor
Ms.	GALIBARENKO Nataliia	Permanent Mission of the Ukraine to the OSCE Deputy Permanent Representative
Ms.	GAMAUF-EBERHARDT Ursula E.	Austrian Study Centre for Peace and Conflict Resolution (ASPR) Programme Director
Mr.	GEERTSEN Mathew	OSCE Secretariat - Conflict Prevention Centre Senior FSC Support Officer of the Conflict Prevention Centre
Mr.	HAMPSHIRE Robert	Strategic Police Matters Unit (SPMU) Police Affairs Officer
Mr.	HEYMAN Pascal	OSCE Secretariat - Conflict Prevention Centre (CPC) Deputy Director for Policy Support Unit
Mr.	KEMP Walter	IPI - International Peace Institute (Office Vienna) - Director for Europe and Central Asia; Co-Director of the Summer Academy on OSCE
Mr.	LUTSENKO Konstantin	Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the OSCE Second Secretary
Ms.	MIJATOVIC Dunja	OSCE Secretariat - Office of the Representative on Freedom of the Media Special Representative on Freedom of the Media
Mr.	PERLOT Wilbur	Clingendael Academy Senior Training and Research Fellow, International and European Negotiations
Mr.	PEŠKO Marcel	OSCE Secretariat Ambassador, Director of the Office of the Secretary General
Ms.	RAHIMOVA Matanat	OSCE Secretariat - Department of Human Resources Senior Training Officer
Mr.	RILASCIATI Lorenzo	Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities (OCEEA) - Senior Economic and Environmental Officer, Head of the Economic and Environmental Forum Unit
Mr.	VAN DE VELDE Hendrik	EU Delegation to the International Organisations in Vienna First Counselor
Mr.	GREMINGER Thomas	Swiss Delegation to the OSCE Head of Delegation, Ambassador
Mr.	ZANNIER Lamberto	OSCE Secretary General Ambassador

Mr/Ms	NAME	Present Position
Mr.	ASTANAKULOV Bekmurad	OSCE Hofburg Conference Centre Deputy Head of Conference Services
Mr.	O'LEARY Eoin	Permanent Mission of Ireland to the OSCE Head of Mission, Ambassador
Mr.	ŽUGIĆ Vuk	Permanent Mission of the Republic of Serbia to the OSCE Head of Mission, Ambassador